YES!
"P & O"
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PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,187—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

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(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7593	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7593	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,561	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,563	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saxoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,294	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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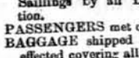
THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

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OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

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FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

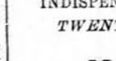
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,221 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

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No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 0	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901.
at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture .....Raymond .....Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Violin Solo .....Adagio in F .....Handel
MISS F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
3 Song .....Reveries .....Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
4 Recitation .....Mr. Acworth
5 Vocal Quartette..Here in Cool Grot.....Lord Morr ington.
Mrs Tulloc Mr. Tulloc Mrs. Macbeth Mr McBain

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo..Capriccio .....Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song .....Villanelle .....Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo .....Legende .....Wieniawski
MR. H. ASTELL.
4 Song .....Song of the Bow .....Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song .....Bid me Discourse.....Bishop
MISS E. N. KAIRAJ.
6 .....Czardas No. 5 .....Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ..... " 2
Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Under the Gracious Patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE
in aid of the Funds of the
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND
Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

ON SATURDAY the 16th MARCH, 1901,
at 9 P.M.

Full particulars later.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT MOTO-PICTOROSCOPE
PROFESSOR DOSABHOY MANECKJI
WILL EXHIBIT
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE,
FALKLAND ROAD,
HIS WONDERFUL MAGIC PERFORMANCE, MESMERIC FEATS,
LIVING AND MOVING PICTURES, &c.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS.
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Orchestra Rs. 1 ; First Class annas 8 ; Dress Circle annas ; Gallery ans 4 ; Pit ans 2.

SOUTHERN MARRATTA RAILWAY.

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1. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of one rupee each set.

2. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed", Tenders for Teak Timber" must reach the office of the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, by the 20th March, 1901.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, earnest money, in cash or Currency Notes.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash, security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender ; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. Sargeaunt.
for Loco & Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 25 February, 1901.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have appointed THURSDAY, 11th and 14th March, 1901, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, in place of Mr. Sassoon J. David whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1901.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Association from 10 A M to 5 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERIK NOLE PATON.
Secretary.
28th February, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 93 OF 1901.

THE HONOURABLE BASIL SCOTT, Acting Advocate General of Bombay at the relation of KARSUNDAS GOVINDJI of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and PRANJIWANDAS KALIDAS, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid.....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. RANCHORDAS VANDRAVANDAS,
2. DEVIDAS VANDRAVANDAS also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Mahalxmi outside the Fort of Bombay,
3. TRIBHOVANDAS VENIDAS also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing near Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate general of Bombay has filed the above suit against the abovenamed Defendants praying interalia that the Scheme framed in 1846 may be modified, revised and remitted or that a new scheme may be framed for the due administration and management of the charities established by the late Toolsidas Gopalji, that the Defendants may be removed from their position as Trustees and that fit and proper persons may beappointed in their place as Trustees of the said charities, that the Defendants may be ordered to account for their management of the said Trust properties and that in taking such account they may be charged with all monies lost to the Trust by reason of their wilful default, negligence and mismanagement and in taking such account the Defendants may be charged with such sum as may be reasonable for the use by the 2nd Defendant of the charity property for his own purposes as aforesaid, that the Defendants may be restrained by injunction from receiving the rents and profits of the immoveable property belonging to the said charity and of the income and profits of the moveable property belonging to the said charity and that a Receiver may be appointed to collect the said rents and income and to receive the Government Paper and other moveable property of the charity in the possession of the Defendants or any of them ; that the Defendants may be restrained by injunction from using or permitting to be used the charitable property for any other purpose than the purposes of the Trust settled by the said scheme of 1846 : that the costs of the suit may be provided for and that Plaintiff may have such further or other relief.—Dated this 27th day of February 1901.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.
Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
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MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
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BOMBAY.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

JANET WALDORF & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THE JANET WALDORF CO.

WILL GIVE
☞ TWO AL FRESCO PERFORMANCES
OF SHAKSPEARE'S PASTORAL COMEDY
"AS YOU LIKE IT"
ON THE GROUNDS NEAR THE QUEEN'S STATUE
ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 12th and 13th.
Grounds will be lit with Electric Light.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
J. G. DENT,
Business Manager.

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UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1901, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1901-1902.
2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Requesting that arrangement be made to elect three Trustees.
(b) Election of three Trustees for the City Improvement Trust.
3. Letter from Mr. Hormusji C. Coorlavalla—Requesting approval of the cause of his absence from Corporation meetings.
4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India and to Municipal securityholders on the 31st December, 1900, on account of loans.
5. Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
145. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 4,000 to meet an excess in the grant for Road-watering, section 1. watering by hose carts and bhistees, and repairs to water posts.
6. Recommending sanction to the execution of certain works at Sewri Cemetery at a cost of Rs. 4,231.
7. Recommending sanction to the cost, Rs. 1,421, of extending the existing Municipal sewer in Mazagon Road being defrayed from savings in the grant for laying 9" pipe sewers in narrow lanes.
8. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as regards the removal of litter from the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face.
9. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding the monthly Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of January 1901.
10. (a) Government Letter—Communicating the sincere thanks of the Government of India for the expressions of sympathy and condolence contained in the Corporation's message on the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and stating that the message has been communicated to His Majesty's Secretary of State.
(b) Government Letter—Stating that the Corporation's message has been graciously received by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, who has commanded that his warm appreciation of the sympathy and loyalty expressed by the Corporation should be conveyed to them
11. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as regards the 4-inch line adjoining the property Nos. 321–29, Kika Street.
12. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, who forwards a report showing the number of houses visited, &c., for purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act, for the Quarter ending the 31st December 1900.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
13. Forwarding a letter from Mr. J. Glasser regarding the non-supply of water to his bungalow at Worlee Hill, and the Commissioner's report thereon, with the recommendation that the applicant be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.
14. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet an anticipated excess in the Budget grant for Materials and Tools and Plant, General Work and Repairs in Bombay, Water Works Department.
15. Granting of privilege leave to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, for three months, and appointing Corporation thereof in view to the appointment of a locum tenens.
16. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting for decision certain correspondence relating to the cost of the removal of the Vehar Main from the G. I. P. Railway land.
17. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution sanctioning the Cowalla Tank Street Scheme, notified by the City Improvement Trust.
18. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to dimness of gas lights in the City.
19. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting remarks on Mr. W. Santo Crimp's reports on the sewage outfall and the drainage of the northern part of the Island.
20. Notice of motion from Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. Haris S. Dikshit—For requesting the Commissioner to proceed with the work of improving insanitary houses under Section 278 of the Municipal Act.
21. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to a set-back being acquired at the junction of Pydhoni Road and Combad Street, and to the setting back of all future buildings in those streets to new lines laid down.
(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the opinion of Counsel with the case submitted to him in regard to the above proposal.
22. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that his letter No. 21313, dated the 7th November 1900, regarding the alteration of the regular lines of streets in Colaba village be now placed before the Corporation, as Counsel's opinion has been sent to that body.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, who states that no modifications of dimensions were allowed in any building during the half-year ending the 31st December 1900.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
24. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a plot of ground at Fergusson Road.
25. Recommending sanction to the purchase of land with the building thereon as Cavel Street.
26. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a plot of ground at Dharavi Road.
27. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 144 for payment of compassionate allowance to the widow and minor children of Ramchandra Ragji, late choukidar in the the Executive Engineer's Office.
28. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's order, a transfer of Rs. 3,125, to meet an excess in the grant for side drains in Bhoiwada Cross Road and portions of Dadur Road.
29. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Report by Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, on cases of plague treated at Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum during January 1901.
30. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as regards the removal of litter from the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face.
31. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to a place in the compound of the Homeless Leper Asylum at Matunga, being registered as a burial ground.
32. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding the Budget Estimate of the Trust's Income and Expenditure for 1901-1902.
33. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement showing houses to which additional floor or floors have been allowed to be added during the half-year ending the 31st December 1900.
34. Letter from the Secretary, Joint School's Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 6th February 1901. Resolution of the Standing Committee :—
35. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia regarding the amendment of certain section of the Municipal Act pertaining to elections with recomendation that it be recorded.
36. Recommending sanction to the writing off of the difference between the book value and the sale proceeds of three old water pipes.
37. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 12,030 to meet the cost of substituting an iron pipe for the masonry Tansa inlet near Bhandup.
38. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a plot of ground at Matunga.
39. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,223 to meet the cost of the maintenance of a temporary staff in the Revenue and Refund Audit Office and of an extra Clerk in the Chief Accountant's Office required for extra work in connection with Town Duty Refund.
40. Recommending sanction to full pay instead of half pay being granted to Mr. K. B. Shroff, Acting Divisional Health Officer, No. 2 Division, for four months out of six months, for which he has been granted leave on medical certificate.
41. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,650 to meet an excess in the grant for contingencies Victoria Gardens.
42. Approving, subject to Corporation's orders, of the selection of certain Banks for the deposit, during 1901-1902, at interest in current account or for any fixed periods, of surplus moneys.
43. Letter from the Secretary—Reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to the 27th February 1901.
44. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting why the roads are not being watered.
45. Letter from the Commissoner—Requesting sanction to lay a half pipe drain at Mount Nepean Road.
46. Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a representation to Governents in regard to certain questions between the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust.
47. Report of the Committee appointed to reconsider the Chaupati Section of D. Ward Street Scheme.
48. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the conversion of Municipal land at Tank Street into a garden for recreation purposes.
49. Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Joint Schools Committee By-laws in certain respects.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

50. From Mr. Muiji B. Barbhaya, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatewadekar, Kt.—Proposing the appointment of Messrs. A. Thomson and Dinanath Harischandra as Municipal Auditors for the ensuing year.
51. (a) From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. J. MacDonald—Proposing the election of Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha as a Trustee of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.
(b) From Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani—Proposing as above.
52. From Mr. Dinsha Jamanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining information as to the number of serviceable drain cants in possession of the Municipality and as to the cleaning of drains and sewers.
53. From Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola—For requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation if the Bombay Tramway Company have complied with the notice served upon them as to renewal of rails, removal of crossings, &c.
54. From the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta—For thanking Professor Lustig and his Assistants, Drs. Galeotti and Polverini, for their highly valuable scientific labours in connection with Lustig's serum.
55. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed—For requesting the Commissioner to report to the cause of the burst in the Tansa Duct near Bhandup.

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd March 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN whose CENSUS SCHEdules are Not COLLECTED by noon on the 2nd March will kindly send them to the nearest Police Station.

A SQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, "SUN PROOF HELMETS." Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape. Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Leading Straw Hats.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a School at Eastbourne. Large, well-appointed House in the best position near Beachy Head. Excellent Education, Every comfort and care taken of the pupils. Arrangements made to keep pupils during the holidays. Terms moderate. Prospectus and particulars at the Office, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED a GENERAL MANAGER for the Colaba Land and Mill Company's Properties. He must possess qualifications to supervise the working of the Company's Mills and Lands. Apply to THEDIRECTORS, with Testimonials, stating Salary, on or before 15th March current.

WANTED, a first class BROKER or SALESMAN, for iron generally on commission and fixed pay. Only well qualified and influential men need apply to "METALS," care of this paper.

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Guzerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring works. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Napean Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 133, Grant Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—3rd FLOOR of a newly built House, opposite Saluting Battery, at the Apollo Basin, open from all sides, nice Harbour view. Apply No. 21 and 21 A, Esplanade Road.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Recd Keyless English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS ne in Verse after the manner of various other great Packs by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF BYCULLA TANK PAKHADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1901, at 4 p. m., by order of the mortgagees Hathibhai Maganbhai Vaid, Girdhanadal Gulabchund, Sha Gulabdas Umedchand and Bai Sitte widow of Javeri Nathubhai Sankalchand executors and executrix, respectively, of Javeri Nathubai Sankalchand deceased, and on account and risk of Shaik Sulleman Shaik Eman, the mortgagor, under the power of sale re-served to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd day of January, 1899, the following property :—

All those pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground (whereof Krushnajee Nagajee is a Fazendar) together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses or range of buildings thereon, situate on the northern side of Byculla Tank Pakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort containing by admeasurement 155-9-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 101, and bounded as follows :—On the east and west by the vacant house on the portion of ground of Hirajee Balajee and Shaik Nagaji, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said Byculla Tank Pakhady and by the other house on the northern side of Byculla Tank Pakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the gutter belonging to the Fazendar, on the west by the property of Shaik Sulaiman Shaik Eman, on the north by the property of Hiraji Balaji, and on the south by the public passage called Tank Pakhay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai, Jamictram, and Madon, attorneys, at their Office No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Mehrjee Johnston and Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 20 Years.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, Englan

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW GERMAN REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, constitutes all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, diseases of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

**BRANDIES

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½ „
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kuala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 21,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., Director, National Bank, Egypt.
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
CHEMULPO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
Mr. KISHAN SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer to India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest, 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £ 98 1-16=plus 9-16
8 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4=unchanged.
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... £100=
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 93 3-8= „
Bar Silver in London..... 28 3-16=plus 1-16
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4=plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25-23 1-2=plus 1-2
Do in New York ..... 4 87 1-2=plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England..... 4 p. c.= unchanged.
„ Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c.= „
„ Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c.= „

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Calcutta .....Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,909,000	plus £ 800,000
Public Deposits	£12,900 000	plus £4,700,000
Other „	£41,400,000	plus £3,000,000
Other Securities	£35,400,000	plus £6,300,000
Notes and Gold.....	£25,000,000	plus £ 500,000

The Bank's reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

Since last mail rates have weakened and we close 1-32 lower for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, while the rate for 3 months' sight credits is easier by 1-16, without attracting any quantity of bills. The past month has been a record one, the volume of business, both in Imports and Exports, being of the smallest dimension, especially for this time of the year.

The market closes quiet but steady as under—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....	Is. 3 31-32d.
Demand	Is. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....	Is. 4 7-32d.
„ Francs.....	170 1-2d.
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....	200
Hongkong „	1 461-2
Japan „	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market opened at Rs. 94-14 for Cash and the Settlement to-day passed off at Rs. 95 buddles between this and next month, ranging from 6 as. to 4 as. Rs. 50 lacs of paper were delivered, most of it by the big operator, part of it being buddles and part taken up by the Banks ; business was done during the month to the extent of 4 to 5 Crores. The market closes at Rs. 95-2 for ready and Rs. 95-6, for next settlement.

FREIGHTS.

The market is much quieter to-day owing to numerous reiets in consequence of early declarations of tonnage for March. Antwerp and Dunkirk have been done at 13s and 13s 6d and owners are inclined to accept lower rates for April and May.

COALS.

Bengal qualities are very firm with no reduction in rates in spite of our Market being glutted owing to absence of demand.

It is reported that resales of Deshargur have been made at Rs. 14, 4—and in Bird's Navigation at Rs. 11-8. The result of the B. B. and C. I. tenders is, up to the time of writing, not actually known.

For Cardiff importers quote Rs 23-8 for March, April, white Coke is offering at Rs. 52 per ton for same shipment without attracting buyers.

There is some enquiry for Seebpore, importers quoting Rs. 14-12.

"Metals"—Owing to the approach of the Holi holidays the Market is very dull with little business passing, while rates are unchanged from last week, the Home Markets keeping steady.

WHEAT.

The market is quiet with nothing doing for Export. White Delhi for April-May is quoted at Rs. 4-5.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—For ready the market is quiet, although during the week there has been a fair demand and prices have advanced to Rs. 8-4, closing at Rs. 8-2. For April-May the latter rate is named with little doing.

GINGELLY SEED.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week, and since yesterday the demand has been better, more particularly for inferior qualities, quotations being about 8 annas per Candy over yesterday ; black Kntnee at Rs. 39-8 50 per cent. Rs. 42-8,75 per cent. Rs. 44-8 and 85 per cent. Rs. 45-4.

CASTOR SEED.—After keeping steady throughout the week the market closes quieter at Rs. 35 per ready and Rs. 34 for April-May.

RAPE SEED.—For ready the market is firm with a fair demand at Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4 ; for Brown Kutnee, in forward, there has been nothing doing during the week, the market closing somewhat steadier. Brown Delhi is named Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 5-15-6; yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-6; Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-6 nominal.

POPPY SEED,—There has been nothing of importance doing during the week and the market closes quiet but steady at Rs. 7-10 for April-May.

Wheat, Red Karachi, sellers, June-July..... 28s. 8d.
Rapeseed, Brown, business done, April-May, 35s.=+6d.

COTTON.

THE continued steady receipts into Bombay with the very limited offtake coupled with dear money, caused a sharp decline in prices of most qualities of cotton, and sellers were anxious to quit their holdings but buyers—exporters and local mills alike—were unresponsive and the business put through was small. Forward quotations have also declined sharply and business has been done in Bhownugger at material reduction in price, while Dharwar and Western qualities are also quoted lower. Fine Broach, owing to a scarcity of sellers has kept fairly steady but good Broach declined about Rs. 8 since which there has been a slight recovery owing to reports of a large mill having bought for delivery.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 2,500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Spot 5 10-32 =plus 1-32. Arrivals closed unchanged.

IN NEW YORK—

Receipts at the Ports.....	21,003 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	„
Exports to Continent	9,000	„
Mid-Uplands.....	9 1-4	=—1-16
Futures, month of May	8'69	= unchanged.
Do. do, August.....	8'65	= do.

PIECE GOODS

During the week there has been no business of any kind and now that the Holi holidays are so near at hand we cannot expect anything to be done for the next few days. The demand from up country the week has been almost nil and the deliveries have consequently been trifling. The scarcity of money in bazaar is no doubt accountable for the depression, the heavy mortality preventing buryers from coming into the City. Stocks are increasing and prices shew a tendency to decline.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel left here at 10 a.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Sunday next,

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Singapore, on the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Trieste for Japan arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bnownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	98 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	100
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers.....	93 3-8
Bar Silver.....	28 3-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results : Total Bullion £35,909,000. Increase £800,000; Public Deposits £12,900,000, Increase 4,700,000, Other Deposits £41,400,000, Increase, £3,000,000 ; Other Securities £35,400,000, Increase £6,300,000 ; Notes and Gold £25,000,000, Increase £500,000. The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s s India, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Barston Lieut J B
Clift Miss E
Cochran Mr H J
Cochran Mrs J W
Cochran Miss Mary
Cochran Miss J C
Crowley Mr H E
Delmas Mr J R
Dundas Mr R
Duff Capt A Grant
Dunsterville Major K. S.
Grubb Lieut H W
Grant Lieut
Henderson Miss A
Howard Commissioner T
Holmes Brig C H
Hills Mr C R
Hall Mr A G
Harris Mr T B
Heig Lieut Col H de H
Lestic Mr A K
Marryat Lieut-Col E L
Mitteineyer Mr
Pemcerton Mr C S
Parkes Mr B
Penton Capt F
Reoss Mr H
Saxton Mr R
Smith Mr Cyrus
Stuart Major A M
Spicer Mr R
Symonds Mr A P
Schnitzen Dr
Vanes Mrs and child
Watson Capt and Mrs C G
two children and infant
Walkinson Mr and Mrs
Wilkie Mr J J

COLONEL MAN STUART, who won so much high commendation from Sir James Willcocks for the excellent and effective way in which he controlled affairs at the base during the recent operations in Ashanti, has just arrived in London from Las Palmas, where he was laid up for some time. Against the doctor's orders the gallant colonel stuck to his work on the Prah till he had practically to be carried away and packed off to the Canaries, where happily he was able to build his health up again. He has been fighting now for forty years, having begun his campaigning in China in 1862. In 1868-9 he suppressed the rebellion in Formosa, and in 1884 went up the Nile with his old chief "Chinese" Gordon. He is Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 9-30m., 10-18s. Low water, 3-44m., 3-27s.
P. and O. s s Persia, with English Mails of 15th February, are due to arrive at daylight.
General Census of the Inhabitants of Bombay.
Bombay Extra Races.
Bellary Press Company, Military Square, 3 p. m.
B. V. A. Camp, Hamilton Shield Competition.
B. V. R. Parade for a Field Day.
Prize Distribution, Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, 5-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 10-19m., 10-52s. Low water, 4-21m., 4.6.a

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Tanga, Darasalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa-bay, Natal and Cape Colony per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m., on Monday the 4th Instant.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ZEND MADRESSA.—The distribution of prizes to the students of this Madressa will be held in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, 131, Hornby Road, this afternoon, at 5-15 p.m. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will preside.

CHEAP THEATRICALS.—Professor Dosabhoy Manekji will give this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Falkland Road Theatre, for the benefit of poor school boys and girls a musical and mesmeric entertainment and exhibition of "living pictures," by means of a moto-picteroscope. All friends of poor school children will, it is hoped, help in patronizing this charitable exhibition.

THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (20 by 10 in.) in colours, of the late lamented Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.—Advt.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday night, tram-car No. 43 was being driven towards Jacob circle. When at the junction of Sankli Tank Street and Ripon Road, a Purdesee boy named Chutoo Oagchund, aged eleven, rushed across the road in front of the car. The boy was knocked down and before the car could be stopped, one of the wheels passed over his right arm, fracturing the bone. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Connel, a seaman, on board the s s. Vauxtall, and J. Symons, a donkeyman, were charged with absenting themselves without permission, and disobeying lawful orders. Captain Samuel Grant, Chandler, master of the steamer, spoke as to the conduct of the accused. His Worship intimated to accused No. 1 that if he would return to duty he would not be punished. Having refused to do so, he was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour, and to forfeit six days' wages. Symons was also charged with assaulting his captain. He was sentenced to 14 weeks' rigorous imprisonment for all the charges, and to forfeiture of five days wages.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSI FITTER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Ardeshir Dinshawji aged twenty-six, a Parsi fitter who lived with his brother at the Old Police Court Lane, Fort. About two months ago Ardeshir went to Kasgani as a fitter in a cotton press. A fortnight ago he returned to Bombay and showed his brother a wound on the middle finger of his left hand. Deceased said that while a bale of cotton was being pressed, his hand accidentally came between the iron beam and the bale and was jammed. He was treated at home until Wednesday last, when symptoms of tetanus supervened. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT BY A BUTCHER.—Yesterday, at Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared to prosecute Amin Ahmed, a butcher, at the Byculla Road Market, and Sultan Karim, a Mahomedan, for causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Ismail, Mr. Velinkar, pleader, represented the accused. The complainant stated that on Tuesday last he bought some meat from the accused, and the terms of payment an altercation took place. The first accused gave him a blow with his fist on the mouth with the result that one of his teeth was knocked out. The second accused assisted the first. There being no direct evidence against No. 2 he was discharged, while the first was sentenced to one day's hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer one month's further imprisonment.

DEATH OF A HINDU DOCTOR.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Narayanrao Vithal Valdya Patankar, a native physician of Bombay, which took place at Virar on the 18th February. Mr. Narayanrao belonged to a very ancient and renowned family of physicians, which is generally believed to have settled at Nowgaon Konkan above 600 years ago and received grants of Inam lands for conspicuous services rendered to the State. Nearly a century ago his grand-father became permanently settled in Bombay where he secured an extensive practice. Mr. Narayanrao has been equally conspicuous in the works of standard authors in Hindu medicine and his studious habits and desire to extend the sphere of his knowledge had enabled him to attain a high degree of proficiency in that science. After a short period of Government service, he devoted his attention mainly to his favourite pursuits of reading, writing and carrying on researches in the field of Hindu medical science. He wrote an authention history of his own community called the Konkanastha Brahmins and a work called the Madhyadin Brahmins." This work, which was intended to supplement Sir J. Campbell's account in the Gazetteer, every where displays signs of much patient labour and diligent research and is a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country. He next prepared a scholarly edition of Dhanwantari for the Anandashrama series and also wrote numerous other works of acknowledged merit and general utility. His capacity for work was extraordinary. He was connected with every important movement calculated to further the real interests of his community and was ready to undergo any sacrifices for its sake. His death creates a gap in his community which is difficult to be filled, and leaves behind a large family and a wide circle of friends.

FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Yesoo Bhicaji, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing Rs. 219 in currency notes and cash and a turban valued at Rs. 10 belonging to one Dharmaji Sowaliram, a fruit seller. The complainant had reported to the police that about 8 p. m. on the 27th ultimo he was walking along Jamli Street when he met the accused, whom he asked for the payment of Rs.4-8 due to him for fruit. An altercation then ensued which resulted in accused as complainant alleged, putting his hand in complainant's pocket and snatching there from Rs219 in currency notes and cash and picking up his turban valued at Rs. 10, which had fallen on the ground in the scuffle. The accused then ran away. The police instituted an inquiry which showed the case to be entirely false. The Magistrate after recording the evidence acquitted accused and fined complainant Rs. 10. Before the same Magistrate, one Virji Poonja, a dealer in sugar, was charged with theft of Rs. 100 in cash and two account books the property of one Pulbendin Gunesh, a servant to a sweetmeat seller of Kamatipoora. On Wednesday last complainant went to the firm of accused, who dealt in sugar, to purchase a large quantity of sugar for his master's business. Accused refused to give the sugar on credit, unless complainant settled the account of the last purchase amounting to Rs. 85. This resulted in a dispute between the parties. Complainant left the shop and reported to the police that accused robbed him of Rs. 100 in cash and two account books. The police made an inquiry and ascertained the complaint to be false. The Magistrate acquitted accused and fined complainant Rs. 20 for making a false charge and ordered the amount of the fine to be paid to accused as compensation.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY A CHIEF OFFICER.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Howgego, Chief Officer on board the steamer "Moshtari," belonging to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 203. The charge was preferred at the instance of Mr. Pestonji Meherjee, Secretary of the above Company. Mr. Vernon Bayley appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Kolah defended.

In the information it was stated that the steamer arrived at Mahmerah on the sixth of the last month, and took on board 42 pilgrims. The said head on board the Chief Officer, named J. Howgego, and a store-keeper, named Mirza Ali Akbar. On the 23rd January 1901 the said Mirza Ali called at the house of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the agent of the Company, and handed over to him seven tickets, which purported to have been issued to various passengers on board the s. s. "Moshtari." When tickets were issued, it was the practice for the Captain or Chief Officer of the vessel to sign such tickets, and the Chief Officer handed over to the Captain the money received by him for the same. Out of the seven tickets, four purported to have been signed by the defendant, for which he appeared to have received Rs. 203. The complainant showed the tickets to Captain Charles Harry Baron, master of the said vessel, when the latter informed him that the tickets had not been seen by him during the voyage, nor had the said sum of Rs. 203 been paid to him by the defendant or any other person on his behalf. The defendant was then asked about the four tickets, which bore his signature. He replied that the signature "J. Howgego" on the ticket No. 4030 was his signature, and that the signature "J. Howgego" on the remaining three tickets looked like his signature, but he knew nothing about the three tickets. As to ticket No. 4030, defendant further stated that he had received two Turkish pounds and had reported the fact that he had issued such ticket to the Captain. But the Captain denied that the defendant ever reported to him the fact of having issued any ticket or tickets on the voyage in question. The seven tickets were issued on forms which did not appear to have been taken from the book of tickets, which the Captain had in his possession during the voyage in question. The complainant charged the accused with having committed criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 203, the proceeds of the sale of the four tickets bearing the defendant's signature.

The complainant, in his evidence, bore out what he had stated in the information. His cross-examination was reserved. A few more witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE SELF-DEFENCE.

IMPERATOR VS. RAYA BIN BASAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum; who, in November last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the only plea on which the prisoner could rely, the facts being admitted, was that what he did, he did in exercise of the right of private self-defence. But to make that out, it must be shown that the prisoner was put in actual fear for himself. But was there any evidence at all that the prisoner was in such fear? Were there such circumtances as might reasonably have caused apprehension that death or grievous hurt would have been caused to him if he had not cut the deceased down? It appeared in the evidence that there was no attempt made to assault the prisoner. On the contrary, the thieves were totally unarmed and only anxious to escape. The prisoner said from just after that he was so enraged at finding himself being deprived of the fruits of his toil that he lost all self-control and savagely murdered the deceased. The Session Judge thought the case fell more properly within the first exception to section 300. The medical evidence shewed that the greatest violence was used. It could not be denied that in the absence of special pleas the degree of violence used by the prisoner would justify the legal presumption that he intended to kill, or knew that he most likely would kill Kalolia, the deceased. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and recommended him to mercy.

The Sessions Judge confessed to a feeling of some sympathy with the accused an honest cultivator, who found after a year of famine his carefully grown and much prized crop being pilfered by a lot of thieves. But the Sessions Judge remarked, the crime was still a serious one. It fell within the too common category of murders committed under the influence of violent and unrestrained passion. The Session Judge gave due weight to the jury's well-considered verdict and recommendation. But he felt that he should fail in his duty if he did not pass a severe sentence. He accepted the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE

HIRABAI VS. DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJEE MISTREE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, who awarded the plaintiff's claim with costs. Mr. Inverarity, with Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the appellant and original defendant. Mr. Robertson, with Messrs. Scrajee and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent Hirabai.

The plaintiff in the court below sued her husband, the defendant, for restitution of conjugal rights. The suit was decided in her favour, and the claim was warranted with costs.

On behalf of the appellant, it was urged that Mr. Justice Fulton erred in excluding evidence and questions on behalf of the appellant for the purpose of proving that there had been a demand by, and refusal of conjugal rights to the respondent more than two years before the institution of the suit. He further erred in deciding that he was precluded by authority from holding that the suit was barred by limitation; he ought to have ruled that the evidence was admissible for the purpose of proving that the suit was barred by limitation. The learned judge should have held that, even upon the admission of the respondent, there was sufficient evidence to show that restitution of conjugal rights had been demanded by the respondent and refused by the appellant more than two years before the institution of the suit.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, resolved to refer the following question to a Full Bench :—" Whether article 35 of the Indian Limitation Act applies to a suit under the Parsee Divorce Act, "

PROFESSOR JACKSON ON INSCRIPTIONS OF PERSIAN KINGS.

PROFESSOR A. V. JACKSON delivered a lecture on "The inscriptions of the ancient Persian kings and their interest to the Parsees" yesterday evening in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao. Parsi ladies and gentlemen were present in large numbers on the occasion. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy was in the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Professor Jackson thanked the Parsees for their very kind reception of him, and said he was much interested in their ancient history and early religious writings. It seemed opportune to him to appeal to the Parsees as descendants of the Persians of antiquity and to draw their attention to the records preserved on rocks that tell the story of their great kings, Cyrus, Darius and Artaxerxes, names familiar to every reader of history. He wished also to present the interesting story of how the scholars had deciphered these ancient inscriptions, and how they had made the rocks give up their secret of the past, or to speak living words and to tell the story of Darius and his conquests in establishing the mighty Persian Empire, which Cyrus the Great had founded. One of the earliest European writers to tell of the inscriptions was Friar Odoricus, who in 1320, on his way to China, stopped near the ancient terrace of Xerxes at Persepolis, and wrote a brief memorandum in his diary regarding the place. Dr. Jackson then traced how the German scholar, Grotefend, was able to decipher the characters on the inscriptions. He then recited passages from the great inscription of Darius, and translated them in English. Some of these passages told of the victories and great deeds of Darius. Professor Jackson concluded his address with a tribute to those scholars who had studied the silent words of the languages of ancient Persian kings.

On the motion of Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana, seconded by Ervad Sheriaji Dadabhoy Bharucha, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE half yearly meeting of the shareholders of this banking corporation was held on February 16th, when the balance sheet for the year ending December 1900, was submitted. It showed that the net profits for that period, including dolrs. 1,717,543'29 —Rs. 25,70,315, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, declaring dividends paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dolrs 3,961,272.65—Rs. 59,41,908. The Directors recommended the transfer of dols. 1,000,000—Rs. 15,00,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund which Fund will then stand at dols. 5,000,000—Rs. 45,00,000. After making this Transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols. 2,946,272.65 = Rs. 44,19,408, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of One Pound and Ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4-6 will absorb dols. 533,333,33 = Rs. 7,99,999, and a Bonus of ten shilling sterling per share, which at 4-6 will absorb dols. 177,777.77 = Rs. 2,66,667. The difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 2, the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 824,888'39 = Rs. 12,37,333. The Balance dols. 1,410,272.65 = Rs. 21,15,408 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern			
Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	6	13
B Mandvi, Chuneia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	24	65
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	26	33	77
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabarkshmi	25	15	30
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Vagnadi, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	33	72
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	13	16	24
G Mahim and Worli	7	9	19
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	24	49
Total	132	165	344
Total plague deaths to date...	86,881	72,697	
Same date last year	134	90	364

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Dr. Chokser

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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THE s s Comeric, 1,594 tons, Captain W R Kennedy, arrived in harbour to-day, from Calcutta, 20th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, sailed to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer			Brook		Flagship
Tennyson			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Dry Dock	Turret-ship
H M S Cossack			Cartwright		Cruiser
Hardinge			Baugh	Wet Basin	R I Marine
Assaye			Browne		3 Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Maria	234	Kemball			Yacht
Zamazia	2892	Lee			M M & Co
Rio de Mar	121	Nacoda			F Virchand
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Unamina (Barque)	492	Roberts			V Kaiserbhoy
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Flor de Lis	133	Nacoda			
Patna	1164	Watkeys			M M & Co
Tarlet	1.95	Kampbell			R S & Co
Troosa	2651	Sharpley	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Kranborg	208	Schultz			Volkart Bros
Nawab	2041	Thomson	Calcutta		T M & Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Rejput	3615	Crebbin			F Morrison & Co
Comeric	2.91	Kennedy			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Persia	2331	Mitchell	Liverpool	2-3	W & A G & Co
C	Crescent	906	Galley	Calcutta	1-3	M H Cassum
F	Rudeshimer	1864	Winghmann	Hamburg	2-3	G & Co
G	Mashtari	1110	Barron	Durban	2-3	B & P S N Co
H	Kaisar	1753	Pahlen	Zanzibar	1-3	Strauden
K	Yamayuchi Maru	3 20	Murai	Japan	2-3	N Y Kaisha
M	Hooldana	2144	Repairing			M M & Co
P	Woodbridge	2331	Norman	Dunkirk	5-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Fakeer	Mangalore	1-3	Shepd & Co	
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownagar	2-3	do	
Mahanadi	547	Hoceinbhai	Kurrachee	2-3	do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Yarrowdale	1.08	Geddes	Kobe	2-3	J M & Co
5	Stanley Hall	2.60	Brown	Liverpool	1-3	K Nixon & Co
6	Thorndale	1854	Lorimer	London	5-3	P & O Co
7	Vaughall	2345	Chandler	Kobe	4-3	T M & Co
9	Neidenfels	3.75	Grook	Calcutta	5-3	Glade & Co
10	Drachenfels	4540	Linteg	Hamburg	30-3	Glade & Co
12	India	7.91	Worcester	Aden	2-3	P & O Co
14	Dumana	762	Russell	Karachi	2-3	M M & Co
15	Fairlie	2324	Winon	Hamburg	2-3	W & A G & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	174	Pigott	Karachi	5-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	2-3	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Comeric s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Feb 20
	Ula s	Collins	Rangoon, Feb 20
	Henry Bolckow s	Labott	Massowa, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, &c
	Baron Fairlie s	Venom	Hamburg
	Imperatrix s	Bellen	Trieste, &c
	Muttra s	Macintyre	Calcutta, &c
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutt, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Drachenfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Stanley Hall, for Liverpool, &c
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH, 1.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—12 bales tanned tound Pestonjee Eduljee Bojee; Theodore s—119 bales cotton Halli Brothers; 60 cwt Indian continent, N E Jussawala; 193 cwt dry ginger, Mecjee Mooljee and Co; 22 cwt gum, 40 cwt chiconia, Kursondas Lukhmidas.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—500 bales cotton, Halli Brothers: 1,020 cwt Myrobollums Ebjee comeressy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3,200 cwt linseed John Facheri 12 1-2 cwt Gum Jetha Premjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—100 cwt Gum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—165 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Jehangir Byramjee and Co; 20 1-2 cwt Myrobollams Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—6,500 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co 1,999 cwt groundnuts, 23,089 cwt linseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Woodbridge s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gadium and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yarrowdale s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
Yamaguchi Maru s—250 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yamagdchi Maru s—125 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 2nd March.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-0 p.m. (Bombay time) to-day Saturday the 2nd instant for a Field-day. Dress—Field day order, Puttoo to be worn.

2. Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

3. Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-55 p.m. Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

4. (a) Members will please note that there is only one train going to Santa Cruz in time for this parade.

2. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to A Company—No. 3317 Volunteer J R Miller to be Sergeant to complete Establishment.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghorla from the 11th to 14th March both days inclusive. Particulars of which are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained at Headquarters. Entries should be made to the Sergeant-Major at Headquarters as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lieut Durnford. Next for duty:—Lieut Bagshawe. Orderly Sergeant for to-day: Sergeant Finder.

2. There will be 6 inch B L and 10-inch R M L practice at Mahaluxmi Fort at 6-0 a.m. sharp to-day. Dress—Drill order without arms; puttoo to be worn.

3. The squad drill and guard Mounting Competition will take place this afternoon at 4-0 p.m. Dress: Drill order with arms, puttoo to be worn.

4. The Corps will parade for Divine Service at Mahaluxmi Fort to-morrow at 10-15 a.m. Dress: Full Dress with arms, puttoo not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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7 Bombay Hunt—The Billiard Champion in Bombay—Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship—Sale of Race Horses—A Leopard at Large—Calcutta Tennis Championship.
8 Hunting a Man-Eater—Bombay Municipal Corporation—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY: Bombay Trade and Book Society.
9 The Census of Bombay—Professor Jackson—Plague in Poona—Inoculation and Plague.
10 The Attempt to Wreck the Jubbulpur Mail—Ahmedabad Pranej Railway Company—MILITARY NEWS—Bombay Command Orders.
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16 Municipal Standing Committee—Bombay City Improvement Trust—Cascutta Notes—Narrow Escape of a Mail Train.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Bombay in 1899-1900—Ivory Carving in the Punjab—India's Lessons for Egypt.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: A Frontier Expedition—The Indigo Industry.
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20 Indian Crop Prospects—Shocking Death of a Ceylon Planter.
21 The Countess of Dufferin Fund—Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.
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25 Babashai vs British Coin—Bombay Port Trust—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 8th February—The In-Coming Mail—Passengers per s. s. Imperatrix—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—
25 Bombay Government Orders—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Bombay—Bank of Madras—G. I. P. Railway Company—Bombay Price Current.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Share and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward mail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) Merbecke.
Hymns—147, 325, 310 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—91, 290, and 32.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in F.
The collections are for the Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—217, 182 and 558.
11 a.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell Chapain of Byculla (Parade Service).
Hymns—250, 277 and 524.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—20, 218 186 and 9.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
7 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—88, 318 and 182.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—86, 248 and 23.
The Offertories are for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8a.m.—Matins.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for General Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 95, v 1-6 tune 105.
Hymns—279, 293 and 237.
6-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 43 v 3 tune 222.
Hymns—128, 172 and 287. Anthem: "I Will Extol Thee. Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—94, 50 and 197, sung.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—112, 91, and 340.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

(Behind the Apollo Hotel).

9-15 a.m.—Sunday Service.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Evangelistic Service.
All Seats free, and Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Wandby Road

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—26, 201 and 177. Psalm 43 tune Invocation Psalm 103 tune London New.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Service.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
7-30 a.m. Thursday—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES STRUCK OUT

The Mixed Plate—Metallic
The Chinchpookly Plate—Silver and Bonaparte
The Dealers Purse—Red Gold and Melton
The Larrikin Plate—Marion and Nada and Vsera
Welter Handicap—Peerage and Roy

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P. M.
1st Race—Pony Hurdles	3 5
2nd Race—The Larrikin Plate	3 30
3rd Race—The Mixed Plate	3 55
4th Race—The Dealers Purse	4 25
5th Race—The Minstar Plate	4 50
6th Race—The Chinpookly Plate	5 15
7th Race—Welter Handicap	5 40
8th Race—Selling Race	6 5

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Local time. P. M.
Colaba	2 30
Church Gate	2 35
Grant Road	2 46
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2 51

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon'ble Mr Justice WHITWORTH.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1122—Bicknell M and M—Manockjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai widow and others—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRARJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

842-00—K B Mehta—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty vs Dayaram Jugjiwan and others—Framjee and D—Part heard.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

125-01—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Kanjee Natha and another—Payne G S and M and In person Short Cause.

Long Causes.

474-00—Maganlal and J—Pandurang Rowjee and others vs Sakerbai and others—Nanji and H.

216-00—K B Mehta—Bai Kanoo vs The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurrence Company—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

833-00—Baird L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Abdullally Hoosenally and others—Bicknell M and M.

377-97—Wadia and G—Raghumal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai an Co. Hiralal and W and G, for trial of issue.

256-00—Bhaichankor and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivalubhdas Hathram—Little and Co.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V D

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sodawalla—Nanu and H.

803-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Kerahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

623-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Ramjeey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwala and P.

432-00—Framjee and L—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okama Jassamal and others—Little and Co.

66-00—Shamrao and M—Atabaibi vs Achoobhi widow and others—Maganlal and Co for postponement.

388-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Lughmimsayem—Hiralal M and M.

433-99—Muljee and R—Abbechand Khoomajee and others vs Shickachand Gomechand—Wadia and G.

426-00—Unwala and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manorcisa Cavalda.

470-00—Madhavji V Hirji Ruttonsi and others vs Ravji Mabonsi and others—Chitnis M and M and R M Mody.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHIPLEY—February 25, at Peach Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of R H Shipley, I C S, of a son.

TURNER—February 24th at Ajmere, the wife of Frederick C. Turner, District Loco. Superintendent, R M Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DREDGE—RICKETTS February 5, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W Barry, Chaplain, James Allen Dredge, Captain, I M S, eldest son of James Dredge, Esq, of Melrose Glastonbury, Somerset, to Lilian Didette, youngest daughter of L L Ricketts, Esq, late Inspector-General of Police and Forests, Mysore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

PROFESSOR JACKSON AND THE BOMBAY PARSIS.

LAST year we reviewed the scholarly and brilliant "Life of Zoroaster, the Prophet of ancient Iran," by Professor William Jackson of Columbia University, and we have now the pleasure of welcoming the learned author himself to our city. He comes in a procession of interesting Americans and Europeans. The visit of Mark Twain and the genuine pleasure that his readings gave us are still fresh in our memory. We appreciated the trouble that Dr. Fairbairn took in delivering the first course of the Barrow lectures on Theology. The disinterested labours of Dr. Laud of Yale University in enlightening us on scientific psychology, a subject which he has made his own, were not lost on our students. Another professor of Yale, Mr. Washburn Hopkins, gave us the benefit of his Sanskrit learning, though on account of the plague scare his audience was limited. The distinguished American scholar, who is just now in our midst, is an Orientalist of repute in the two kindred fields of Sanskrit and Iranian lore. In the former he is the pupil of the famous American scholar Whitney, who studied both the Veda and the Avesta and threw valuable light on both these venerable scriptures of India and Persia. In the latter his master is Dr. Geldner, the leading German Iranist, whose laborious and elaborate critical edition of the texts of the entire Avesta, recently completed, has put the study of this sacred book of the Parsis on quite a new basis. Nor has Dr. Geldner confined himself to the mere study of the Avesta language and text, though this is his speciality. His articles on the Zend-Avesta and Zoroaster in the Encyclopædia Britannica and his forthcoming treatise in the Encyclopædia Biblica of Dr. Cheyne, as well as his contributions to Geiger and Kuhn's learned and exhaustive "Grundriss" show his wide knowledge of Iranian antiquities. Professor Jackson has proved himself a worthy disciple of both these masters and already done work which has reflected credit not only on himself, but his University and country. In one respect he may be said to be the pioneer of Iranian studies in the United States. Whitney studied the Avesta and wrote on it an admirable essay as far back as 1854 in the journal of the American Oriental Society. But it was his "parergon," his main work and his heart being in the Veda, in the study of which he was so serious and zealous as to enter into a personal and life-long quarrel over its interpretation with that most genial scholar, the late lamented Max Muller. Another American student, Dr. Mills, devoted his time to a portion of the Avesta; but his narrow views in regard to the Avesta as well as his squabbles with European scholars have rather discredited his studies. Professor Jackson went to Germany to learn the Avesta and introduced the labours and methods of a long line of German and other European Iranian scholars to his own countrymen. The most gratifying result of his zeal has been to train up among these latter some competent students of Iranian lore who promise useful work in the near future. Among these pupils the most competent is Mr. Louis Gray, who has already published some important studies on Iranian subjects and is Mr. Jackson's Assistant Professor at Columbia.

Our Parsi friends in this city are naturally very enthusiastic over the visit of such a scholar, and are trying to reap the benefit of his presence in their midst. Both sides have to learn something from each other. Professor Jackson has professedly come as a student of a people in whose antiquities he is so much interested. He has written a book on their Prophet, the first real biography of that somewhat shadowy and mythical character. He therefore naturally likes to see for himself the people who still believe in the revelations Zoroaster professed to bring from Ormuzd. He is engaged on a study of the ancient Persian religion for an American series of hand-books on Oriental religions and must be deeply interested in the actual state of that ancient religion as professed and practised at the present day by modern Parsis. His master, Whitney, whilst paying the grand and noble parts of the Avesta a tribute of respect and admiration did not disguise his opinion that the ancient pure religion had degenerated in course of time. "Of all the religions," he said, "of Indo-European origin, of all the religions of the ancient gentile world, it may fairly be claimed to have been the most noble and worthy of admiration, for the depth of its philosophy, the spirituality of its views and doctrines and the purity of its morality." Yet when he looked to the state of that religion as now professed by its votaries he had to close his essay with these pessimistic words, "That corruption and decay which has seemed to be the destiny of everything Oriental, has not spared the Zoroastrian religion. Its external rites, indeed, have maintained themselves with a tenacity truly remarkable; that little community of strangers on the Western Indian coast, and the only remaining adherents of a faith which was in old times professed throughout the whole vast Iranian territory, worship still with the same forms as did their forefathers three thousand years ago: but the spirit of the ancient religion is lost and its practices are kept up by the Parsis rather from habit and a clannish spirit than from any real religious sentiment or proper understanding of the doctrines they symbolise." The last sentence is very significant and though written nearly half a century ago, and without any personal knowledge of the absence of a proper understanding of their religion by the Parsis, yet this is now admitted to be true by themselves. Last week the Parsis presented an address and a testimonial volume of essays written in honour of his seventieth birthday to Mr. K. R. Cama. The writers of those essays and the signatories of the address were mostly of the priestly class, while Mr. Cama is a layman; and the leading priests on this occasion emphasised the fact that Mr. Cama's greatest service was that he, a lay man, had taught them their religion during the last forty years. Mr. Cama himself learnt the rudiments of the philology of the Avesta—his own sacred book—from Spiegel and other German scholars while in Europe a few years after Whitney wrote his essay. He did, not as he himself confessed the other day, learn much in Germany or continue very far his studies in subsequent years here. Yet when he taught the little he had gathered from European scholars to the young and old Parsi priests here, as one of these put it, a new world was opened to them and the scales falling from their eyes they realized their former ignorance. What Dr. Wilson and Professor Whitney had said about these days was amply confirmed by the Parsi priests themselves at the Cama testimonial meeting the other day.

The Parsis say that much has been done among them and by them to remove the reproach of ignorance of the doctrines of their religion during the last forty years. Men like Professor Jackson come here to see whether this is really the case and whether they can learn much from the Parsis themselves. The way in which Professor Jackson has been received rather shows that they hope to learn from him. The interviewers of their press and others have proved significantly anxious to have explanations of religious points from him and asked his opinion about disputed questions in their theology. One asked him whether there was the doctrine of the resurrection in the Parsi religion, and another was anxious to know whether his own Avesta contained anything about the Messiah coming at the end of the world. A third asked him very naively whether the Parsi race and religion will be extinct in a few generations. This almost childlike confidence in a foreigner's knowledge and judgment, however creditable to their modesty, certainly does not lead one to believe that the Parsis have much advanced in understanding their own religion. Someone realising the great assistance they have received in this direction from German savants has said with a good deal of truth that they have their religion "made in Germany." And now it seems they would have some parts at least of it "made in America." Where this may lead may be guessed from what an American student recently said about by far the largest part of their Avesta. He called the Yashts—that part of their scriptures which the Parsi recites daily as his chosen and prescribed prayers—'pagan' and advises this deeply 'interesting people' to throw them aside: that is, this gentleman advises them disinterestedly and benevolently to cease to be Parsis! And they actually pay this American to lecture on the Avesta at Oxford, when that University would not spend any money on this subject. The truth is that the Parsis in India have, from their first settlement, been backward in the knowledge of their religion. They came here as fugitives with very little except their sacred fire and a few books; and in course of time even these books were lost and their little knowledge disappeared. Their brethern in Persia when they came to know of this were greatly shocked and sent them their sacred books as well as imparted to them elementary religious instruction. From the fifteenth century to the eighteenth, that is from 1478 to 1768, Indian Parsis regularly sent their agents to Persia with questions about religion, seeking solutions from the Dasturs there. Even in the reckoning of time they went wrong since leaving Persia, and to the present day Indian Parsis are a month behind their Persian co-religionists. When the Persian Zoroastrians dwindled towards the middle of the last century, the Parsis found a compensation elsewhere. Exactly a century and a half ago, the famous Anquetil Duperron came here in 1751 to enquire about the Parsis in India and gather what materials he could from them. He opened the Western world to the Parsis and since his day European scholars have come to this land to enlighten them. Erasmus Rask came in 1820. A quarter of a century later another Danish scholar, Westergaard, gave the Parsis the first printed correct text of a large part of the Avesta, the very volume from which many priests to-day recite their prayers and litanies. The German scholar Haug stayed in India several years; and it was he who taught systematically the Avesta to the Parsis. Then came Darmesteter, that brilliant genius, and he gave them the first accurate English translation of the Avesta in Max Muller's series. It was he who advised the publication of some of their important manuscripts and he started the Pahlavi Text Fund. And now, last of all, comes Profess

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LATEST ABOUT DE WET.

LONDON, MAR. 1.

The latest news states that De Wet is still manœuvring in the country to the north-east of Philipstown.

The Orange River is now falling.

One commando is trekking towards Colesberg.

General Parsons dispersed Scheepe's commando on the 27th ultimo, and captured many men and horses.

A REPORT ABOUT BOTHA.

A circumstantial report which was current yesterday that Botha had surrendered to Lord Kitchener, agitated London and caused a rise in stocks. The report is not confirmed, but the "Daily News" understands that "pourparlers" are proceeding.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

LONDON, MAR. 1.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent says that more than one Power, besides Great Britain and Japan, has remonstrated with China against the negotiations proceeding at St. Petersburg relative to Manchuria.

It is stated at Tientsin that 10,000 French troops returned to France in March.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Army Estimates include two millions for remounts making the total for the year £95,309,153.

The Supplementary Naval Estimates of one million and a quarter include a provision for 600 more men.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Commons, said it was not intended to introduce the Budget at an early date.

THE LOSS OF THE RIO JANEIRO.

The Coroner's inquest at San Francisco on those lost in the s.s. City of Rio Janeiro condemns the Captain and Pilot for criminal negligence and censures the company for having a Chinese crew on board.

THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 1.

On return from home, next week, of Mr. Higham, Secretary, P. W. D., Mr. Odling, his "locum tenens," proceeds on seven months' furlough home.

It is settled that Colonel Curzon-Wyllie succeeds Major-General Fitzgerald, as Political A.-D.-C., at the India Office.

Colonel Deane, Agent to the Governor-General in the New Frontier Province, and Colonel Pears, Resident in Nepal, are here. Mr. Gayer, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bengal, reverts to the Burma Commission, Mr. C. F. Manson probably succeeding him.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FARES.

The East Indian Railway is introducing considerably reduced passenger fares for long distance running, with effect from the 1st of April, to compete with new Bengal-Nagpur route.

TEA DUTIES.

The "Englishman" hears on good authority that the Home Government do not intend to levy extra duty on tea.

LADY CURZON'S FUND.

A CORRECTION.

The whole of the magnificent contribution of a lakh of rupees from Gwalior, to the Victoria Midwife's Fund, is from the two Maharanis. The ladies of the Maharaja of Alwar's household gave fifteen thousand rupees and Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore Rs. 2,500 each, while Lady Curzon gives Rs. 3,000.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE CHINA FORCE.

General Gaselee has asked for two ships fitted for horses to be sent to China this month.

THE KOHAT KURRUM FORCE.

Provision of three and a half lakhs of rupees is being made for the up-keep of the Kohat Kurrum force for another year.

INCREASE OF NATIVE FIELD HOSPITALS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of four additional Native Field Hospitals and a grant has been made to enable their equipment to be commenced at once.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The actual strength of N. C. O.'s and men in India on the 1st January was 58,702 British and 127,666 Native.

ADDITIONAL GUNS FOR INDIA.

The additional guns indented for from home are understood to include a whole brigade division of howitzer batteries to be attached to the Field Artillery in India and to arrive in successive seasons. The first will arrive during the current financial year.

SPECIAL TROOPING IN SPRING.

No arrangements are at present contemplated for a special trooping in spring, everything depending on events in South Africa.

CASUALTIES IN SOMALILAND.

The following is the text of a telegram received from Colonel T. P. B. Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Mombassa, 26th February:—Afmandu, February 21.—Regret to report the following Indian casualties:—Killed in action on 16th instant:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Maitland, Indian Medical Service, No. 222, Sowar Mahomed Amir Khan, Aden Troop Camel Corps, Follower Inayakella, Camel Corps, No. 48, Private Pandu Sinde, 16th Bombay Infantry, public followers Abdul Khalif, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Omed Khan, syce to Lieutenant Colonel Maitland. The following were wounded:—Followers Mochi Ramjee, Camel Corps, Ghisi Omar, Camel Corps, Syce Golid, Camel Corps, No. 28, Private Shaik Ahmed 16th Bombay Infantry; No. 78, First Class Hospital Assistant Solomon Aran (died on February 18th), No. 95, ward, orderly Private Kula Singh, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, (died February 16th, No. 36, Camel-driver Abdullah Haji Aden Commissariat, Camel-driver Abdul; Ali Zebedel, same corps, No. 27, Duffadar Abdoo Naam, same corps.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Bombay Command Head-quarters will open in Poona on the 3rd March.

Major Mills, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain King, Royal Irish Regiment, proceed home on private affairs.

Lieut. Colonel Molesworth, 44th Gurkhas, has received two years' extension of his Command from the end of March.

The purchase of two hundred ordnance mules through Bombay dealers has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

No arrangements for special trooping in the spring are at present contemplated. Everything still depends on the course of events in South Africa.

Telegrams from the China Expeditionary Force state that six sepoys and eight followers died during the week ending February 16th. The death of Kote Duffadar Ganga Datt, 16th Bengal Lancers, is also reported from Peking.

The only information which has yet reached Army Headquarters regarding the fighting in Jubaland, is a telegram from Major P. R. Legh, Commanding 16th Bombay infantry, stating that one sepoy and one follower have been killed and a similar number wounded. News respecting the later action is expected immediately.

An important proposal is now under consideration by the Government of India regarding the compulsory garrison to be maintained at various places inland during a period of war. It has been suggested that reserve battalions of Native Infantry might be employed on this service. This would free two British and eight Native regiments, who could take up duty on lines of communication.

The material of the balloon section with the China force will be sent to India on the termination of the operations there.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Bombay Mails of 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant General commanding the forces, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant Hay, Double Company Officer, 5th Madras Infantry, is attached as Supernumerary.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Cassals, Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, dated 19th January.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Major Forbes, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant vice Colonel Thomas who has vacated the appointment. Major Carthew Yorstoun, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Major Forbes. Major Wadeson, 3rd Squadron Commander and Major Ducat, 4th Squadron Commander, to move up in the grade succession. Captain Lockhart, Squadron Officer to be 4th Squadron Commander vice Major Ducat promoted, dated 10th February.

1st Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant Wallis, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Double Company Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry. 2nd-Lieutenant Branson, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, candidate for Indian Staff Corps, to be Double Company Officer.

5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Giles, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, candidate for Indian Staff Corps to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

13th Bombay Infantry, Major Nurse, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Welman retired.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Captain Iempler, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander vice Captain Schneider seconded on appointment as Assistant Military Attache Teheran Legation and in succession to Captain Pollard struck off strength of regiment on appointment as Commandant of Bodyguard of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Capt. West, Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commander vice Captain Brand who has resigned the service.

16th Bombay Infantry—Captain Oldfield, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander vice Major Kreyer, seconded on appointment as Cantonment Magistrate. Lieutenant Bridges, Double Company Officer and Adjutant to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain Oldfield, seconded whilst employed in the Political Department and to remain seconded whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant. Lieutenant Preston, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander vice Lieutenant Bridges, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Hunter, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Preston on promotion in the 16th Bombay Infantry, notified in the Bombay Command Order, No. 706, dated 7th December, 1900, are hereby cancelled.

The P. M. O. Bombay Command will inspect certain barracks and hospitals, in the Mhow District. Details of inspection will be arranged by Poona Medical Officer of district in consultation with the General Officer Commanding.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State, for India to return to duty:—Captain Newnham, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect from the date of his being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Anderson, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, for one year, pension service seventh year, commenced on the 10th October 1900.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Sub-Conductor Rogers, Commissariat Transport Department, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Walters, Ordnance Department, for twelve months. Sub-Conductor Stephens, Ordnance Department, for twelve months. Sub-Conductor Willows, Ordnance Department for 9 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absent:—Royal Field Artillery—Lieutenant Smith Rewse, 40th Battery, from 23rd March to 31st October on private affairs out of India. Suffolk Regiment (2nd battalion)—Capt Unwin, for 12 months on private affairs out of India. Royal Irish Regiment—Capt Forbes, Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 8 months on private affairs out of India. Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col Mein C. R. E., Sind District, for one year on private affairs out of India in extension. Royal Garrison Artillery Captain Pasley, 18th Company Southern Division, up to May 1901 on medical certificate. 16th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant White, 4 months on medical certificate.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hore, Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf, is granted nine months' furlough from 1st April Captain J. W. Grant, I. M. S, officiating.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pherozeshah Metha resigns his seat in the Viceroy's Council.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. I. H. Burkill is appointed Assistant Reporter, Economic Products, to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The taking up of land for aerial tramway from Munnar to Travancore boundary is notified, the line to be in working order in twelve months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. G. Trining, Royal Engineers, is appointed Field Engineer, China Force, with Lieutenants Freeland, Mahon and Turner as Assistants.

Major H. T. Kenny, Assistant Secretary, Government of India, is granted one year home. Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenants C. D. Fild, S. A. Cock, H. W. Marsden, C. F. Hocken, F. M. Lane, W. C. Poole, M. W. Nightingale, G. F. Kelly, E. S. Cullen, S. B. Ketchen, G. J. Davis, F. W. Thomas, A. O. Lash, A. W. Peck, C. B. Winter, H. C. Beadon, L. C. Jones, E. Kirkpatrick, E. F. Redl, A. O. Spence, and A. G. Kemball are gazetted Captains with effect from to-day.

Lieut Dill, 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts.

Bombay Asst—Surgeon A James receives a step promotion.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

T. B. Newton becomes Asst. Engineer.

Commander C. W. Hewett, Port Officer, Karachi, is granted twelve months' leave from the 17th April.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Karachi, Marwar, Gardaspur and Salkot are added to the list of places in India declared Plague infected.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A resolution is published laying down further rules for reducing reports and returns. The Government of India direct that nothing but really important matter is to be included and that no mere paraphrasing of statistics is to be allowed, that explanations of variations in figures are only to be inserted where the fact alleged in explanation is itself important enough to demand the mention and that insertion of tables of Statistics in the text is to be avoided. To insure these principles being carried out a maximum limit is to be fixed for the length of each report, not to be exceeded without special permission in every case. Intermediate reviews, which merely summarise district reports, are to be suppressed, exception being made in case of comments by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of the Division The above rules apply both to the reports submitted to the local Governments and to the reviews by local Governments. The resolution states that the Governor-General in Council desires to make it clear that there is no intention of allowing these reforms to be as unproductive of results as some of their predecessors have been. The Government of India are in communication with the Secretary of State in connection with the reduction of length of the local Administration Report. The Government of India further direct that an inquiry similar to that recently conducted in Madras be made by a specially selected officer in each of the other provinces and administrations with a view to reducing the number of subsidiary reports and returns.

THE CONTESTED LABOUR BILL.

Lord Curzon is going with characteristic energy into the matter of the Contested Labour Bill, now before the Council, and has called for returns of profits made by the various companies.

MR. DRING AND RAILWAY AGENCY.

Mr. Dring is reported to have declined the Agency of the Madras Railway Company, the East Indian having made him a higher offer.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At the Council to-day, the Forest Bill was reported on and Civil Courts Bill passed. As regards Religious Endowments' Bill Mr. Charlie after a prolonged debate asked, and was given leave, to withdraw his motion for it to be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill thus falls to the ground. In course of the discussion Mr. Rivaz pointed out that nearly all the local Governments and other public bodies consulted were strongly opposed to the measure as uncalled for and as a retrogression from the policy of non-interference with the Religious Endowments declared so long ago by the Government of India as in the year 1863. Dr. Sweaton pointed out what disastrous effect it would have if it was applied to each charitable institution, such as Monastic Schools in Burma, while Mr. Botton showed it would not work in Bengal.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ELIZABETHAN AND VICTORIAN ERAS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

CONCERNING MOURNING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, FEB. 8.

COMMENTING on the statement that the Empress Frederick has always remained an Englishwoman, and that her difference with the late Prince Bismarck did not end to the latter's advantage, the "Hamburgische Nachrichten" writes:—It may be that the august lady has remained English at heart, whilst she was also German Empress and mother of the present Emperor, and that differences of opinion existed between her and the late Prince Bismarck—for instance, in the Battenberg affair—but the Empress Frederick was always far too wise to put serious difficulties in the way of Prince Bismarck's fulfilment of his great national mission. She was too deeply convinced of the advantages of Bismarck's policy for the German Empire, which her Consort was destined once to rule, and for the Hohenzollern Dynasty. The late Prince Bismarck repeatedly stated to the editor of this paper that, throughout his Ministry, he never had a time so free from friction as during the ninety-nine days of the late Emperor Frederick and his august Consort." I may add that even the "Battenberg affair," which was used at the time by Bismarck organs for artificially exciting the Germans against the English, only lasted a few days, and was settled in a peaceful and friendly way between Bismarck on the one hand and the late Emperor Frederick and his Consort on the other, very soon after Bismarck explained the reasons why the Prince of Bulgaria could not become the brother-in-law of the future King of Greece, whose Consort is also a Prussian Princess.

Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria were acknowledged, not merely by the British Empire, but by the whole world, to rank with the greatest women who had yet wielded Royal sceptres. The conditions, the environment of their lives, widely differed, but the enthusiastic devotion and loyalty that Queen Victoria's character had roused in her subjects had found their nearest parallel in the sentiments which Queen Elizabeth's personality evoked in her countrymen and countrywomen. The reigns of both Sovereigns were exceptionally long, though Queen Victoria's rule of nearly 63 years far exceeded Queen Elizabeth's rule of nearly 45. But the resemblance between the two epochs went beyond questions touching the two Sovereigns, length of years, or the personal veneration which their peoples felt for them. The development of national energy that distinguished the reign of one Queen could nowhere be matched except in the development of national energy that distinguished the reign of the other. Especially, the intellectual energy which characterised the Elizabethan era of our history—a form of energy in which students of literature were more particularly interested—could only be paralleled in the intellectual energy that had characterised that Victorian era which had just reached its close. It would be possible to institute an interesting comparison between that extension of the Empire which began under Queen Elizabeth, and reached, under Queen Victoria, almost the furthest limits that seemed possible. The bestowal of the name of Virginia on a tract of land in North America in honor of Queen Elizabeth at once suggested the beginnings of that great commonwealth of Australasia, on one of the chief States of which was conferred the name of Victoria. But for that Society it was more necessary to lay emphasis on the fact that the Elizabethan era of literature was alone comparable to the Victorian era. It was true that the later epoch had produced no second Shakespeare. He stood alone. Neither in the ages that went before him, nor in those that had succeeded, had his eminence ever been approached. But in all fields of literature, excepting dramatic poetry, the achievements of the age of Queen Victoria need fear no comparison with those of the age of Elizabeth, and there was no other age in our history with which they could of critical right be brought into relation. Tennyson and Browning, among poets, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot among novelists, Carlyle and Macaulay among historians and essayists, Ruskin among critics of Art and life, were names of the Victorian era that conferred as imperishable a glory on the whole literature of England as the names of any writers, Shakespeare excepted, of the era of Queen Elizabeth. That Queen Victoria interested herself in the great literature of her reign was attested by her friendship with Tennyson, and by the record of her intercourse with Macaulay, Dickens, and Carlyle. And it became students of the Elizabethan Society, as they read Tennyson's touching dedication of his work to Queen Victoria, to recall its only fit parallel, the dedication by Edmund Spenser of his "Faerie Queen" to his Sovereign. Spenser there called Queen Elizabeth "the most high, mighty, and magnificent Empress, renowned for piety, virtue, and all gracious government." Such words might well be applied by them to her whose loss we deplored. Most "the high, mighty, and magnificent" traditions of Victorian literature renew their vigour in the reign of Edward VII,

Queen Alexandra has come to her people, and her people have given her the welcome of love and loyalty. All through these last days she has been so silent that the longing to welcome as Queen the gracious lady who took the hearts of all England captive when she came, a pretty, girlish bride, from her northern home in 1863, found vent in a splendid crowd that lined the route the whole way from Paddington to Marlborough House. Upright and graceful she sat beside the King in very deep mourning, with her little grandson opposite, and as graciously alert and responsive as though she saw each unit of the crowd with separate recognition. No wonder they love her—in so many ways she is so especially fitted to follow the Royal lady whose feminine influences it is hers to continue. The royally high moral standard of Victoria will never be lowered among the ladies with whom Queen Alexandra surrounds herself; the highest ideals of wifehood and motherhood she has ever upheld, living over again to-day in happy comradeship and tender care of her little grandchildren the wise methods and happy memories of her own Sandringham nursery. Queen Alexandra had her own theories about the education of her children, and especially of her girls, and carried them out. Most stringent of all, perhaps, was her insistence on plenty of out-door exercise and "no stiff-boned corsets" until they had finished growing, and to this day they bless her for it. There would be fewer anæmic girls to-day if other mothers insisted on these points too.

That she is an enthusiastic musician everybody knows, playing not only the piano but the harp and the zither; but perhaps it is not so widely known that she is an adept with the spinning wheel, and that at one time she had a spinning class among the King's tenantry at Sandringham in connection with the technical schools, having an ardent desire to see spinning reestablished as a cottage industry in England once more. She is, too, an excellent cook and a most successful milliner. The late Queen never thought a bonnet quite satisfactory until the then Princess' deft fingers had given it just the final touches and turns that never failed to please her Royal mother-in-law, and the story is told of her that, writing in the "Book of Confessions" of a Norfolk neighbour once, she wrote that her favourite occupation was "minding my own business," and that her favourite art was "millinery." Another of her widely known womanly characteristics is her utter dislike of tattling tales, and many a Court lady had incurred her unhesitatingly expressed displeasure at a needlessly repeated fragment of gossip, or a maliciously pointed innuendo. It is a womanly woman who came to her people, and it is as a woman accomplished, purposeful, and true-hearted, even more than as a queen, that her people will love her.

The scene in the church at La Hagne before the royal bridal procession arrived was an interesting one. Every seat was occupied, and had been since eleven o'clock. Every nation was represented, and the colour scheme was splendid. The uniforms were mostly blue and gold, but there were numerous orange sashes. The ladies were resplendent in jewels, and a number of gentlemen were attired in evening dress. The organ played at intervals, and at twelve o'clock the chamberlains began to be active. At 12.20 Mynheer Van Der Vlier, the Court chaplain, who was to perform the ceremony, arrived. Ten minutes later the choir made their appearance in the gallery in front of the organ. Then the bridal procession entered the church. The Queen-Mother, on the arm of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, came first. They were followed by Duchess Marie, the bridegroom's mother, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, and, finally, Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry. The bridal party took their places by the prie-Dieu. Then the chaplain uttered a prayer. The Queen, with downcast eyes, seemed a little nervous and distressed, and stole glances at the Duke, who looked the personification of patience. A hymn followed, everyone sitting. It seemed as if the singing had nerved the bride somewhat, for she smiled at her mother. An address by the chaplain followed. During its delivery the Queen appeared to be deeply moved, as if she were about to weep. At the end of the address the Royal pair rose, and the rest of the bridal party followed their example. Queen Wilhelmina drew the glove off her right hand, and looked up to the Duke, who also took off his glove. Then the Royal couple advanced side by side in front of the prie-Dieu. The chaplain first put the momentous question to the Duke—"Will you marry," etc.—to which he answered in a short, bluff characteristic "Ja" (yes). The question was next put to the Queen, who replied in a timid tone of voice, yet, as it seemed, with girlish eagerness. At this point of the ceremony a smile of sympathy seemed to run through the building. The bridegroom's next act was to put a gold ring on the Queen's finger. Queen Wilhelmina also produced a ring, which she put on the Duke's finger, and after this exchange the Royal couple knelt on two white satin cushions. A hymn of blessing was sung, at the end of which Duke Henry, thinking that the kneeling-period was over, half rose up, but catching the Queens glance, knelt down again. The chaplain, with his arms extended over the heads of the Royal pair, uttered a long blessing, the congregation standing during its delivery. At its close the bride and bridegroom rose and returned to their seats. Another hymn was sung, and the marriage ceremony came to an end. The bridal pair now advanced to the chaplain. First Duke Henry and then Queen Wilhelmina shook hands with him, and amid the singing of Schiller's Hymn of happiness the bridal party filed out of the church to the reception room attached. The newly-married pair led the way, followed by the Queen-Mother and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Duchess Maria of Mecklenburg and the Grand Duke Vladimir, and the Royal guests with their suites. After the Royal party had left some of the guests streamed into the middle of the building where the marriage ceremony had been performed. The Queen had dropped her paper of hymns on the Duke's paper, and both were eagerly carried off by a lady. In the reception room Queen Wilhelmina flew to her mother's arms and tenderly embraced her. Then she embraced her husband, Duke Henry kissed the Queen-Mother, then Queen Wilhelmina and the Grand Duchess Marie, his mother.

The question which exercises us all at the moment is what materials will be considered mourning. There has been during the last century a complete revolution in ideas concerning mourning, and now one may safely say that any black material is suitable, except in the case where one is closely connected with (generally speaking) the person deceased. Any kind of black material, whether rough or smooth, silk or wool, may be worn, unrelieved by any colour—mauve, white, and grey admixtures being reserved for the half-mourning period, except in the house, when a white silk blouse or chiffon vest may be worn under a coat and skirt—but black only will be worn out of doors by those who adhere strictly to etiquette. The most favourite materials seem to be serges for ensuring and country wear and for more dressy grooms vicuna face-cloths, the new thick ribbed woollen corduroy, peau de laine, Lahore cloth, and foules. For evening wear, gowns likewise must be entirely black, though here also considerable licence concerning the materials is allowed. Chiffon, tulle, jetted robes, crepe de Chine, with lace insertions, peau de soie, Russian nets elaborately trimmed with ribbons, and lace-trimmed grenadines may all be worn by the general public. Those connected with the Court, or who are perforce obliged to affect the deepest mourning, will make a selection from the various kinds of crape cloths—the Cyprus Battather, royal, armur, Paramatta, drap d'Almar, plain silk, or cassimere, which would be trimmed with bands of crape or glace silks.

We are nowadays allowed as great a licence as with materials, and the majority of our newest models are copied in black for general mourning. The Princess mode is being made up in many different ways—dull silk facings, silk braids, and ribbons being generally adopted for their trimming, and many tucks and even the more popular cordings appear on both skirts and bodices. Boleros still hold their own, and are trimmed either with coarse guipure or dull silk straps, the skirts being adorned to correspond. These are also in many cases trimmed with shaped flounces. There is a distinct tendency across the Channel to introduce a more trimmed, fussy, draped effect round the lower portion of the skirt, though whether the mode will win our affections can only be proved with time. In the choice of mourning there are various points which might with advantage be considered. Although many think black is an eminently becoming colour, it proves, indiscriminately used, by no means so. Unrelieved by any white or softness at the throat, it is anything but becoming to the average woman. Those who are inclined to embonpoint—whose charms would be described as buxom—can afford to laugh at my warning! I am most of us number among our acquaintances those who, when they have appeared among us in mourning, have surprised us into exclaiming on the marvellous change effected, on the almost refined appearance which the subdued colour has produced. So far so good, but when the same influence is brought to bear on one who, of a slender and fragile build, is naturally too refined to require any aid of means to accentuate the fact, it proves a trying colour at best. Softly fulled and a rather fussy style must be selected by women of slender build or angular figure. A leading modiste only remarked to me the other day how simple a matter it was to attire a stout woman gracefully in black—but how difficult to drape to advantage the slight—and especially the lanky, insignificant little woman. Demonstrating the fact, she showed me some remarkably pretty gowns, designed, especially with this object in view, for the slender fair type. Deep collars, yokes which spread well across the shoulder, are all calculated to give breadth and add to the importance of the slight woman. To meet the emergency, a great many foreign models in black have been imported. A gown in a very fine make of poplin had a deep yoke of crepe tucked in the form of diminutive ribs. The bodice portion, which, slightly pouched, fastened at the side, was tucked up full about the waist. A wide scarf of softly-folded crepe passed under the arms, and, meeting on the left in a bow, concealed the top of the corsage where it joined the yoke, imparting the necessary fulness across the bust.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

THERE is a confectioner at the foot of a hill in South London who is placed in an awkward dilemma with regard to his business, which, whilst flourishing in every respect is sorely handicapped by the frequent incursion of cyclists through the plate glass windows. Indeed, these incursions are so frequent that plate glass insurance companies have positively refused to take the risk at any price. Only last Sunday we witnessed the second smash up of this year, only in this case, although the window was broken, the rider fortunately came off with only a few cuts. The shop immediately faces a hill which branches off from another of a steeper gradient, and which cyclists invariably take when they find their machine is becoming beyond their control, as it was and having enough deceptive level with it decided drop towards the bottom, where cyclists failing to negotiate the sharp corner rush head-long into the shop front.

A few years back the very sight of a wheelman entering a house of worship was sufficient to arouse a feeling of curiosity amongst the members of the congregation and not a few of the more pious and sanctimonious were openly heard to express their strong disapproval at the intrusion, while if the cyclist rode to the church door and left his machine padlocked in the churchyard, then cannibals and heathens, would be considered more desirable acquaintances. But now familiarity has wrought great changes, and cyclists are not only welcomed at country churches but in some cases accommodation is provided for their machines. Only last week a faculty for the erection of a cycle shed against the wall of Wilton Church, Northwich, was applied for at the Chester Consistory Court which the Chancellor readily allowed.

It is during the winter months that those cyclists who face inclement weather and continue to enjoy their constitutional runs are best able to appreciate the many cases induced to leave the quagmy road way for the smooth and firmer conditions afforded by the path. Watch the wheel-tracts on a long stoney or muddy road and see how often they lead on and off the path; some tracts lead straight away, but these are those of law-abiding cyclists, or of law-breakers coerced by the presence of a man in blue. All wheelmen, whatever their rank or profession, take advantage of clear footpaths, but no one in a hundred is found out only by the police. Clergymen, doctors, lawyers, labourers, old maids, young maids, boys and urchins all use the path, and invariably plead that the road was unrideable, should they unluckily be brought to book.

We might be induced to waive a point and admit that prosecution for footpath riding is justifiable under certain conditions, but it is enforcing the law too much to the letter to charge a wheelman for the highly technical offence of only wheeling a machine on the path. It was not long ago that we read an account of a lady being charged for such an offence, and what's more, fined 21-and costs. She made it perfectly clear that the road was undergoing repair and was unrideable and that not a soul was inconvenienced by her intrusion on the path. If we are to accept this ruling as a true reading of the law, then lady cyclists must undergo the hardship of shaving their bicycles over near to the kerb instead, even if the path is free of pedestrians. These petty tyrannies are exceedingly irksome.

During the cycle boom, cycle shows of minor importance followed the holding of the Stanley and National Shows, every provincial town of consequence thinking it incumbent for it to cater for the cyclist. Now the superfluous exhibitions have all been swept away and only those of real value to the trade remain One of these is the Manchester Cycle Show which opens on February 18th and which will contain all the improvements and novelties exhibited at the two principal shows in London. Doubtless on of the most interesting sights will be the collection of old cycles, parts, accessories, newspapers and prints, which the proprietors of "Cycling" have gathered together. This will include relics of the cycle from the old bobby horse down to the present day.

The topic of whether a lady should be in the front or at the rear of a tandem bicycle has again been dished up in the cycling papers, and those who consider the rear position a point of appeal for plump for a lady in front. This is all very well, but appearance is a matter that ought to be confined to the ball room or other society functions, and should not be allowed to interfere with so vital a question as the best design of a tandem. There can be no disputing the fact that from a constructional point of view the lady-back frame is the best, the machine being built more rigid and the steering more true. And that the lady should be at the rear is essential for her greater security, less responsibility, increased speed, and the greater stability of the machine.

The following notice which has been issued by the Secretary of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., appeals especially to the trade. "It has recently come to the notice of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., that certain persons, firms, and companies, have been advertising and offering for sale tyres known as 'Detachable Pneumatic Tyres' which are alleged to be manufactured under Dunlop license. The Dunlop Company hereby give notice that such tyres are not manufactured under Dunlop license and that they have taken the necessary steps to commence proceedings for infringement against all persons, firms, and companies dealing in such tyres

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The speech of H. E. the Viceroy, which appears in to-day's papers, will teach many people how little they know of India and how much there is to know, but does it prove the case for his own memorial?

What is wanted is a personal memorial, and that can only be one where everything is subordinate to a single purpose, that of commemorating the Queen. If you want to realise this, you need only consider for a moment other memorials that already exist. There are many such in India; the greatest is the Taj Mahal; there are a few in England, the best example is the Scott Memorial in Edinburgo. It is impossible to conceive that any institution could tell the stranger so much of the place which Scott; occupies in the heart and minds of Scotland; or consider the existing statue of the Queen in Bombay: it is a true memorial of her and it reaches the hearts of all from the highest to the lowest. On the other hand we have in Bombay an example of another kind of memorial, equally appropriate in a different way, the Rajabai Tower, which preserves the name of a certain lady, while it does not bring too prominently before us a personality in which we have no special interest.

It is art alone which can supply us with such a memorial as we need; the proper people to consult are the artists. When we learn what they can do, we can weigh the question whether a single memorial or many memorials are better; it is largely a question of feasability.

It may be objected that such a memorial is "useless." In most cases this would mean that the objector had really little interest in the Queen's memory. It may seem hard to say this, but it is true.

Lord Curzon's proposal, if carried out, will create a paradise for the student, the reflective traveller, or for those few people of this country—whether English or Indians—who have imagination and leisure to visit it. Incidentally, it will preserve the name of the Queen; but that is all.

Nor does it seem to take sufficient account of the strength of local feeling in India. To collect the memorials of the past is a fine object, and one to which many people would give time and labour and money; but it is a different thing to send them away a thousand miles to a place where local students will never see them. There should be local institutions for the purpose, of which the Jubilee Hall at Rajkot is an excellent example. Why is there nothing of the kind in Bombay? Lord Curzon's proposal will introduce into another sphere the evils of "Centralisation." His Excellency treats this objection too lightly.—Yours, &c.,

J. N. F.

THE BOMBAY MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Reid. Gilbert, is veritably a genuine Englishman with the genuine sincerity and courage of a high-born characteristic Englishman. Most unfortunately we have so few Englishmen here of his or the celebrated Mr. Pennell's (of the Nowkandi case) admirable type. It is these qualities of several others in Englishmen with which Washington Irving has acquainted us and which alone could really endear us into them. "Prestige" is an utter nonsensical flim-flam and is worth absolutely nothing to all thinking minds. Solidarity, consisting of real nigh capacities to judge justly for oneself and sterling ability to act justly and fearlessly alone could command respect and reverence. Mr. Gilbert, when he speaks about the Victoria Memorial Fund in your paper speaks out the genuine truth as faithfully reflected from the public mind. The Native Princes and Chiefs who have subscribed lakhs of rupees are universally looked upon as culpable. Let the bigoted and the besotted blurt out for their own ends and objects anything they like under cover and protection of darkness provided by, but much unduly abused, letters of alphabet. But here is a plain truth, plainly and courageously told by Mr. Gilbert. Unfortunately Mr. Gilbert must be surely very much disappointed in his expectation that "the public should come forward and boldly say so." The public have not, it is most to be deplored, a hundredth part of his boldness to tell what they generally feel in the heart of their hearth. What truth there is in these words of his:—"It must not be forgotten that this Fund is an official one supported by all our highest officials and H. E. the Governor in the press has urged that the response of all to the appeal for contributions should be liberal. . . . No doubt a great deal of pressure will be put on people to subscribe. Does Native Chiefs will officially be asked to subscribe no doubt. Can they resist such an appeal, although they know they would spend the money on the famine striken in their own States? If they refuse to subscribe, would they not fear they might be considered as disloyal?"

To speak with his name disguised under mysterious letters of alphabet is not fair, especially when one speaks of others pointedly, using their names. We know Mr. Gilbert is in a position to speak of the people's thoughts, and that what he says now is a truth. However, if W. P. P. is disposed to differ from Mr. Gilbert he ought to have falsified, by arguments and examples, the statements so courageously and reasonably made by him. But he does not do so. Statements are to be judged upon their own merits, and those of Mr. Gilbert are more in "forma fortis" and in truthfulness than in "forma pauperis." We do very badly stand in need of many Gilberts and many Pennells and many Tootbucus.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

BOMBAY GHARI FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay is a city which more strangers have occasion to visit or pass through than any other in India. Yet the tariff for hackney victorias is evidently especially compiled so as to utterly mystify the stranger and place him entirely at the mercy of drivers. A visitor for a day or two does not discover where the Fibral Fountain is, nor can he study the boundaries of the Fort, &c. What is wanted is a simple tariff for payment by the hour for any trips within the city of Bombay. Everywhere else in India one knows exactly what to pay, but although I have, at different times, spent a good many days here I find myself quite at sea like many another

STRANGER.

THE WALDORF COMPANY.

OPEN AIR PERFORMANCE OF "AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE Waldorf Company make the interesting announcement that they intend to give open air performances of "As You Like It." Open air representations of this delightful play in England are sometimes handicapped by the climate. One has even seen "As You Like It" played in the rain when the words of Shakespeare's greenwood song "Here is no enemy but winter and rough weather" most happily described the conditions of the performance. A drawback of that kind is, however, not likely to spoil the forthcoming production in Bombay. The representations will be given on two evenings in the grounds close to the Empress Victoria's statue. The electric light will be utilised for illumination. Yesterday afternoon the Novelty Theatre was again overcrowded with students and others, when "Hamlet" was staged with Mr. Edmund Russell in the title role, and Miss Waldorf as "Ophelia," supported by Mr. McGregor ("Horatio") and the rest of the strong company. Last evening "Camille" was repeated before another good house. The last two nights at the Novelty are announced for next week.

LAUNCH OF AN ANCHOR LINER.

MESSRS. DAVID AND WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co (Limited) launched from their shipbuilding yard at Meadowside on February 4, a large steel screw-steamer for the Anchor Line of the following dimensions:—Length, 470ft., breadth, 55ft.; depth, 33ft., moulded. The vessel is built to the highest class of the British Corporation, and will be fitted with triple-

THE "QUEEN'S HEAD" ON OUR LETTERS.

THE CHANGES OF THE REIGN.

THE postage stamps bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria will all have to be changed. It is very curious to look back and see the postage stamps in process of evolution to the very year of the late Queen's accession to the Throne. There had, it is true, been a postage stamp before. The earliest thing of the kind was a little triangular affair used when Docwra had the postal business of London towards the end of the seventeenth century. But that seems to have fallen quite out of sight, and Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, and Mr. Rowland Hill between them appear to have reinvented the adhesive stamp. In 1834, Mr. Knight suggested that, instead of the stamp being embossed on newspapers, it might be printed on a wrapper to go round the folded newspaper. Mr. Hill adopted the idea of a separately stamped paper, but thought that it would be better to use "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a gluticous wash," so that, "by applying a little moisture," the stamp might be affixed. These primitive conceptions of a postage stamp come almost droll nowadays. Yet they were new ideas to the Commissioners of the Post Office Inquiry in February, 1837, and they were very gravely considered and approved only after much hesitation. In 1839 the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury issued a notice in which they say: "It will be useful that artists, men of science, and the public generally, may have an opportunity of offering any suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may be brought into use." In response to this, between two and three thousand sketches and drawings were received, but none of them were approved. Ultimately somebody produced an extremely simple design—just the young Queen's bust on a black ground for penny stamps, and on a blue ground for two-penny, with "postage" across the top and the amount at bottom, with a "check letter" in each bottom corner. It was, in fact, pretty much the stamp that we are familiar with, only in rather a rudimentary form. The contract was given to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petel, of Fleet-street, who had the supplying of the penny and the two-penny stamps for forty years, and who, during that time, are computed to have printed 23,000,000,000—enough to stamp the equator all round fifteen times over.

It was on the 25th of April, 1840, that a notice was issued to postmasters that the new stamps were about to be brought out, and at the beginning of May in that year they were first sold over the counter, £2,500 being taken the first day. It was predicted, of course, that the whole thing would prove a wretched failure. It was perfectly ridiculous to suppose that people who had been accustomed to send their letters to be paid for on delivery would go to the trouble of buying stamps beforehand and sticking them on their own letters; and, if they did, under this system of prepayment, how was it likely letters would ever get delivered? The very fact that they had to get the money was the main inducement to postmen to take the trouble to deliver letters. The scheme seemed so absolutely preposterous that some of the shrewdest of men predicted its failure.

Before very long, however, the Postmaster-General was complaining that the stamps were being badly printed, and the contractors were declaring that it was of no use to blame them for they were being required to print double the number they had agreed to, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in meeting the public demand. The use of the stamps was quite optional, but the convenience of the system and the reduction in the rate of postage created an enormous demand.

The penny black stamps and the two-penny blue ones—which constituted nine-tenths of the whole supply—were at first obliterated by red ink. It was soon found, however, that the cancelling marks were easily removable, and stamps were being used over and over again.

In January, 1841, the colour of the penny stamp was changed to red, which, in all sorts of shades, from crimson lake to brownish orange and dull, dusty brick red, which came off on the wet fingers, remained the colour of the penny postage stamp till January, 1879. There had been a new issue of stamps in 1858, but the old brick-red, though they were nasty, were very cheap, and they held their ground. They were usually very deficient in adhesive power, or else they were thick and stiff and intractable, and when one complained of the colour coming off, it was usual to have it explained that it was just that want of fixity of colour that prevented any tampering with the cancelling marks.

In 1879 the old brick-red Queen's head gave place to the excellent mauve coloured penny stamps we have now, and in 1880, there was a general re-issue, though the change on the whole was anything but satisfactory. For three or four years there was very general complaint both at the design and colouring of the stamps. The fact was that for a long time great difficulty was experienced in finding colours such as would not permit of obliterating marks being removed by chemicals, and when in 1881, Mr. Gladstone gave us the invaluable privilege of using the same stamps for postage and receipts the matter came to be of still greater importance. For a long time our adhesive stamps were generally felt to be very unsatisfactory. When Mr. Fawcett went to the Post Office he determined to take the whole subject vigorously in hand, and in 1884 a committee was appointed to inquire into it. The Controller of Stamps was sent on a cruise of inquiry to the chief postal centres of Europe for ideas, the best artistic and scientific skill was called in, and in 1887 we had the stamp in its modern form.

In many matters of detail our present stamps are, of course, very far in advance of those at the beginning of the Queen's reign. But upon the whole it is remarkable how nearly Sir Rowland Hill hit upon the complete idea, and how little change has been found necessary in the course of sixty years. The penny stamp is now exactly the size of the original "Queen's head," as they were popularly called, and the general design is not very different.

The one great improvement of the whole period was not any change in the stamp itself, but only in the form of its supply and the convenience of its use. This, of course, was the perforation. This convenience was not afforded till the end of January, 1854, though an ingenious idea was suggested quite at the outset. The stamps were printed in sheets from plates, and it was suggested that if deep lines were cut round the stamps the pressure in printing would force the paper into the cuts, and so produce a crease which would permit of the things being separated easily. Nothing came of this, and in 1847 an Irishman named Archer produced a machine which made a series of little slits all round each "Queen's head." This was tried, but proved unsatisfactory, and a modification of the machine also failed to meet with approval. The following year, however, the indomitable Archer—who, however, like so many other "inventors" appears to have made use chiefly of other people's brains—came forward with another machine by which small round holes were cut in the sheet, and this was thought to be so promising that a room was set apart for the inventor's use at Somerset House, in which he could experiment and perfect his machine. He had been hard at work upon it from the early part of January, 1847, till the 31st of January, 1851, when the Treasury made the munificent offer of £600 for his machine and patent rights. This, it is not surprising to be told, was rejected, and after a great deal of negotiation the matter was in 1852 referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons as Government ultimately paid Archer £4,000 for his extremely useful invention. Mr. James Napier was set to work to construct machines for the use of Somerset House, where till September, 1880, all the postage stamps were perforated, though printed and gummed elsewhere. In 1889 Messrs. De La Rue and Co. took over the whole business, and cleared out the perforating machines, transferring them to their own premises, where they have always carried on the business under a veil of mystery so impenetrable that even partners in the concern are said to be precluded by clauses in their deed of partnership from introducing any stranger to see how the work is carried on. All adhesive stamps are made in Bunhill Row under the strict supervision of officers of Inland Revenue, and are conveyed in complete form to Somerset House, where the Controller has strong rooms for their storage. These rooms are in different parts of the building, so that if a fire broke out at any one point it would not imperil our whole postal service. An Act of Parliament authorises the accumulation of stamps in these strongholds to the amount of 10 millions of money's worth.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the many suggestions that are pouring in from all quarters, as to the best means of perpetuating the honored name of our late beloved Sovereign, permit me to add mine, in a small way, namely, that every Municipality and Local Board within its group of villages and hamlets, in our Presidency, should have one or more "Victoria Memorial Wells" constructed for public use, wherever most needed. Such a memorial, I submit, will be quite in keeping with the best traditions of the Indian races and, coming from Municipal bodies, will prove a loyal and most appropriate recognition of the boon of local self-government bestowed on the people of India during the beneficent reign of the Queen Empress. The cost of the largest and deepest well should not prove beyond the means and resources of many a Municipality or Local Board, and the voting of the grant need not perturb the legal or economic conscience of the most scrupulous commissioner, as one of the principal duties of District Municipalities is to provide adequate supplies of wholesome water for public use. These simple memorial wells, as works of public utility, should prove a real blessing to the people, especially in times of drought, and no fitter object can, in my humble opinion, be conceived with which to associate the name of Victoria the Good in palaces, andamong poor ryots far away from the haunts of great cities with their great memorials.—Yours, etc.

A. R. T.

Bandora, March 1st.

THE ABKARI ACT AND TODDY PRODUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from your to-day's issue that Mr. P. B. Dantra has revived the question of toddy production. It will give me much satisfaction if you will allow me to offer a few remarks on the subject. Perhaps the Government of Lord Northcote may relent, and remove the source of a long standing dissatisfaction. Were our rulers to fully realize the hardships and privations borne by the people, because of the restrictions imposed on the manufacture, industry and trade in reference to extraction of toddy juice and its sale, etc., they would not have cruelly pursued the policy which has been inaugurated since the year 1879. By the introduction of this measure (The Abkari Act) and other regulations the Bhandaries, once a thriving race, have been thrown out of their ancestral calling. No wonder if the men, thus cast adrift by the stroke of a Civilian's pen, should take to thieving. Many a cocoanut plantation is being robbed of the fruit; no other class is so fitted for carrying on this sort of plunder than those whose profession from time immemorial has been that of toddy drawers and consequently of tree climbers. To the poor, as well as to the rich, toddy has been a wholesome beverage, and as a rule every villager used to frequent the booth to get his daily portion. Although the price is now raised, the villager cannot do without his morning tea—I should say toddy—and I have personally witnessed how keen is the disappointment when the villager visits the booth, and finds that the toddy is finished. I can tell you that when toddy was cheap i.e., before the present Abkari Act was in force, the labourers used to stave off a meal or two by consuming the wholesome toddy, which they could often purchase by walking over to the Bhandari a bundle of wood collected from the jungle. I can also tell you that toddy also serves as food. In out of the way villages, when fish was scarce or dear, and when meat was not procurable and toddy was not dear, the villager used to buy toddy, break the bhakri (hand-made bread) put the pieces in the toddy juice, and eat the soaked morsels. Toddy liquors are superior to inferior spirits, imported from Europe, which under the designation of brandies, &c., are consumed by the people in large quantities. These noxious European manufactures are dangerous to health, and I am surprised that whilst Government are spending vast sums for the benefit of the public health they are doing nothing so far as I am aware, for preventing the consumption of worthless brandies, etc., Prevention is better than cure and I hope acting on this principle Government will encourage the production of toddy and toddy spirits. I remember that at a meeting of the Legislative Council some time ago it was observed by those who were against representations in favour of toddy and its productions, that toddy and toddy spirits were mostly consumed by the Native Catholics of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette, and that so far as that Community was concerned no representations had been submitted to Government on the subject. It was sought to be inferred from the alleged non-complaints on the part of the community in question that as the people interested had been silent, they were satisfied with the state of things brought about by the Abkari Act. I admit that the community referred to is apathetic, but it is apathetic in all other things that concern it, and it would be wrong to deduce from the silence that the people in question were satisfied, because Government had placed certain restrictions upon the extraction of toddy and productions therefrom. I know that the Bombay East Indian Association is not so vigorous as it was in years past. But in the matter of the administration of the Abkari Act, that body did submit a representation to Government and it had the mortification of receiving a curt reply in the negative. The Association is not accustomed to carry on a persistent warfare with authorities; it takes a refusal to heart and does not make bold to knock again at closed doors.

I may also be permitted to remark that when pure toddy liquors could be had, they were stored and allowed to mature and improve by time. To ensure greater purity, safeguard against "verdigris," and take off harshness, earthen stills were employed, and every precaution was taken to produce a very good article. Liquors distilled with scrupulous care were set apart specially for the use of women after child-birth. The liquors so mellowed by time were medicinally used in many households. The Abkari Act has made the distillations of a good liquor of approved quality an impossibility. It is, therefore, natural that the people of Salsette and Bassein should look upon the Act with great disfavour and give vent to their feelings at their social gatherings and receptions. The Bombay East Indian Association should make at least one effort, and put forward their cases before Government. The Association purports to represent the native Catholics of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette. Let it show its regard for the people by deeds, unflinchingly done, on behalf of the rich and the poor alike.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

February 21.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A. D. S. P.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Wednesday (as already telegraphed) Mr. Hill asked the permission of their lordships to make an application which he might characterise as an extremely urgent one. He was instructed to apply for bail on behalf of Mr. W. Y. Reily, the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhally, who had been committed to jail by Mr. A. P. Pennell, the Sessions judge of that place, on charges of forgery and perjury. Although the circumstances of the case were such that learned Counsel felt it was very difficult to abstain from observations of the strongest character, he would purposely refrain from any comment on the indecency of the language the learned Judge had thought fit to employ, nor would he address any argument with regard to the impropriety and utter indefensibility of the proceedings. He would read the bare records, and was sure that would be more than enough for their lordships.

From the petition of Mr. Reily, it appeared that the murder case of Empress v. Sadak Ali was tried by the Sessions Judge at the January Sessions, and that the District Superintendent was on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of January examined in the case as witness called by the Court. After his examination had been concluded, he was verbally ordered to attend the Court until judgment was delivered. In obedience to that order he attended daily. The judgment was, however, postponed from day to day, and upon one of these days he came to the Court, and finding a notice of postponement of judgment, left the premises before the Judge's arrival. He was sent for and a recognizance of Rs. 500 taken from him, the bond being attested by the third munsif. On February 13, the just dgment was finally delivered, four of the accused being sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life. On that day Mr. Reily was in Court: and the Judge, before reading his judgment, gave verbal intimation of the sentences he intended to pass, and announced the committal of the District Superintendent to jail on charges under sections 193, 466, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code (perjury, forgery of a record of a Court of Justice, and of committal was contrary to the first munsif: and Mr. Reily was taken into custody in Court and detained there during the reading of the judgment, which consisted of over 200 pages and occupied five hours in delivery. An application for bail was then made by a pleader on Mr. Reily's behalf. It was refused, on the ground that it was past six o'clock and it was also verbally intimated that bail could not be granted until Mr. Reily had been suspended by the Government.

On the 16th a second application was made, and the Judge was informed that Mr. Reily had been suspended. This was also rejected: and proceedings were drawn up by Mr. Pennell, under sections 193, 466, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. February 25th was fixed as the day for holding the preliminary enquiry and the judge of his own motion cited the two assessors, the senior pleader for the defence, Mr. Ezechiel, the late District Superintendent of Police, and the Inspector General of Police as witness at the enquiry. It was urged by Mr. Hill that bail should now be granted by their lordships. There was no accommodation for Europeans in the jail at Noakally: and Mr. Reily had already been nearly a week in confinement. Further it was submitted that the Judge had no jurisdiction to institute proceedings under section 465 of the Penal Code, as that section was not referred to in section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was the only non-bailable section of the three under which Mr. Reily stood charged, and could not come within the Judge's purview. Mr. Hill then commenced to read the Judge's order refusing the application for bail. It recited that the application had been handed to him. at 6 P. M. yesterday, but he had declined to take it. It then proceeded to comment on the conduct of Mr. Cargill, the District Magistrate, and asserted that the Judge had sent the Government Pleader to warn him that unless he desisted, he would be summarily punished under section 228 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

At this stage Mr. Justice Ameer Ali interposed and enquired whether it was Mr. Hill's contention that Mr. Pennel had no authority to refuse bail. Mr. Hill answered that it was. He was bound to grant bail under section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, inasmuch as he had ordered an enquiry.

The Court thereupon, without calling upon Mr., Hill to continue his reading of Mr. Pennell's order, granted the application for bail. Mr. Reily was enlarged on his own recognizances for Rs. 1,000, and one surety for the same amount.

On Mr. Hill's application the order was directed to be transmitted by telegram.

The Court was densely crowded throughout the proceedings.

THE recruiting question in the French Army is becoming a very serious one to judge from some figures published in the "International Revue" (Dresden) for October last, some extracts from which are contributed to the Journal of the United Service Institution of India by Captain H. H. Dowding, 2nd Essex Regiment. In spite of the strict regulations introduced by General Mercier, when Minister for War, the number of recruits shows a falling off, and consequently, the proposed addition of a fourth battalion to the infantry regiments of the French Army has not been able to be carried out in its entirety. Of 145 infantry regiments, 93 have received a fourth battalion of full strength (four companies); 11 have received a fourth battalion of three companies; 22 a fourth battalion of two companies, 16 of one company only, and three have received no fourth company at all as yet. This leaves a balance of 115 companies still to be formed, and as the total number of recruits raised in 1899 showed a decrease of 23,751 as compared with the figures for 1898, while the gross number of men reaching the military age was 6,640 less, it is evident that it will be no easy matter to find the men, even if the proposed reduction of the standard of height is carried out. The fact is that France has evidently come to the end of her resources as regards men, and unless her population increases at a greater rate than at present it will be impossible for her to go on competing with Germany, at least so far as the numerical strength of her army is concerned.

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM.

A FIRST glance at the latest edition of this work evokes a smile. We are reminded, not of that traditional man of the world, the Jesuit, rather of prudish Lady Bountifuls and starch curates' going through Mudie's surplus list with a view to enriching the parish library. "Your praises of Sam Richardson," said Johnson to his little Burney, "would have made him live five years longer." But to find himself honoured by Papal anathema would surely have prolonged the rare old novelist's days to those of Thomas Parr, for even of Henry Jenkins. There is no mistake about the matter. In the first year of the 20th century, "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded," is damned by the Vatican. So dangerous indeed are held the "familiar letters of a beautiful young damsel to her parents," that the Interdiction occurs twice. And "La Petite Fadette" and "Le Medecin de Campagne," "Les Trois Mousquetaires" and "Monte Cristo"—que diable allaient ils faire dans cette galere? And guide books to picture galleries, tourists' manuals, dictionaries, catalogues—what in Heaven's name has the Vatican to do with these? Further acquaintance with the preposterous farrago shows, however, that the compilers have method in their madness. A key to the whole was lately given by one of the excommunicated, M. Debidour, Inspector-General of Public Instruction in France. With the collaboration of M. Aulard, the first living authority on the Revolution, this gentleman has prepared a text-book of French history for elementary classes. Shortly after publication, the work was condemned, and on being interviewed by a representative of "Le Matin," M. Debidour explained the reason. "The Church keeps its eye upon all educational works written by laymen," he said "and such scrutiny is often followed by interdiction." *Every impartial narrative of facts displeases, and statements that are true and precise are held guilty.*" (Le Matin; October 8, 1900). The italics are our own. The offences of this scholarly little volume seem to have been chiefly these. French boys and girls are therein bluntly told that it was by a tribunal of French Bishops, and not by English heretics, that Jeanne d'Arc was burnt; that the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was not only an immense political blunder, but an abominable crime; thirdly, that Boulanger was a despicable conspirator, egged on by enemies of the Republic. Small wonder that a clean sweep is made of great historians.—French, English, and German. We might have supposed that Michelet's detestation of England, Protestant although he was, would have saved his skin. But if no opera omnia follows his name, it heads a goodly list of more damnable works, whilst D'Aubigne, Mignet, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Roscoe, Ranke, Mosheim are anathematised wholesale. Much more amazing is the heavy hand laid upon works of reference. Will it be believed that the great "Dictionnaire Universel" of Larousse, a work answering to our own "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to the German "Conversations-Lexicon," lies under Papal ban? "For true children of the Church the world then must still move round the sun, and the existence of man count but a few thousand years." It is not enough to block the channels of truth, the intellect has to be emasculated, the reasoning faculty deadened. As we should expect, logicians are simply poleaxed. There are two works which, thoroughly mastered, fortify the mind for once and for all against half-truths and false reasoning. These works are Locke "On the Understanding" and Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois." Both, of course, find a place on the Index, and keeping them company are such trainers of intellect as Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Whately, and John Stuart Mill. From the compilers' point of view nothing could be more consistent. Nor can we wonder at all that the French Bible and New testament and our own Book of Common Prayer should fare the same. It is when we turn to "Belles Lettres," or literature in general, that at first sight this business of expurgation seems inconsequent to downright childishness, for adults, whether lay or clerical, to be told that they must not read Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," Heine's "Neue Gedichte," or Taine's "Histoire de la Literature Anglaise," seems the very height of absurdity. But "Yorick" distinguished between those who ate the bread of their own labour and those who got through life "in sloth and ignorance for the love of God." Heine sings of love and beauty, and Taine is the eulogist of our great Puritan writers. Here we touch upon an aspect of these decretals that is really pathetic. Thus formula, "Omnes fabulæ amatoriæ," after the names of George Sand, Henry Murger, Balzac, and the two Dumas is no mere supererogation. What restriction, indeed, should be more binding upon the priesthood and members of "Congregations, men vowed to life-long austereness and celibacy? How can dramas of love and passion be safely put in the hands of those who have solemnly renounced both? That the tonsure often means dire disillusion, fearful mental struggle and moral wreck, we know too well in these days. French peasants, partly from motives of pride, partly in order to keep their little patrimony intact, of several sons invariably make one a priest. The boy, rather should we say the victim, at the age of eight or nine, is handed over to the Church, when too late appraising the nature of his sacrifice. Much painful light has recently been thrown upon this subject by the successional movement of French priests and their narratives published in the "Chretien Francais" organ of the new Reform.

The rapid increase of these adjurations helps us to understand another feature that is prominent in the Index. No inconsiderable space is devoted to heresies within the pale, pastoral addresses of bishops being treated as ungreeniously as the late Mr. St. George Mivart's articles in the "Nineteenth Century."

Thus it will be seen that the spirit of Romanism is precisely what it was when it burnt alive the translator and publisher of Plato's dialogues three hundred years ago. The temporal power of the Pope is as impossible as a return to the feudal system, but such an hypothesis awakens speculation. Were the Vatican armed with force how long would interdiction stop short at pen and ink? Zola and how many more of his confreres would of a surety be sent to the stake, and even Miss Marie Corelli might aspire to the honours of martyrdom.—"Daily News."

ANCESTORS OF THE KING.

BACK TO CYRUS THE GREAT.

DESPITE the critical school, we are now learning not to despise tradition. Mingled with a due proportion of fact, it supplies us with some remarkable results when applied to the Royal pedigree. For instance (says the "Daily Graphic,") few are perhaps aware that His Majesty can trace descent from Gyges the Lydian and Cyrus the Great. Now this is the way it is done. Fourth from Gyges in descent came Crœsus, King of Lydia, who had a sister named Arienes. She married Astyages, King of Media, whose granddaughter Mardane married Cyrus the Great, B.C., 559. Of these two was descended Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia, of whom came Arsaces Magnus, Tiridates, King of Parthia, from whom Tiridates, King of Armenia, and of this house Basil, the Macedonian Emperor of Constantinople, claimed descent. A descendant of his was Luitgarda, daughter of Basil II., Emperor of the East who married Arnoiph, Count of Holland. From the line it is through the Royal House of France to Isabel of, Angoulême, who married King John of England, of whom the King is descended in the female line.

Further back than this the unblushing geneologist will probably hesitate to proceed, though there have been those who did not flinch from tracing the Royal House back to Noah through the ancient House of Norway, to say nothing of Eldfare, King of Britain, B. C. 250, and the wonderful French pedigree leading to Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, B. C. 445; while at the elaborate ingenuity of the Irish pedigree to Noah through Magog and Japhet even the most robust imagination stands aghast. Of more genuine interest, however, is the traditional strain leading from the House of the Emperor Trajan. Theodosius, Emperor of the East, claimed descent from the family of Ulpius Trajanus, though not, of course, from the great Emperor himself. Of him was descended Eudoxia, married first to Valentinian III, and afterwards to Genseric the Vandal (a mistake probably for Eudoxia, the daughter, who actually did marry Hunneric, the son of Gaisonic), whence came Dobragera, who married Dietoric, of the line of Harderic the Saxon, direct male ancestor of his present Majesty.

It is not necessary, however, to tread on such doubtful ground to find many characters of interest among the ancestors of the Royal House. Charlemagne is, of course, led back to by more than one channel. Ruric, founder of the Russian Empire, sends a trickle of blood through the Royal Houses of Poland, Bohemia, and France; the Emperors Pisophorus and Michales I., through the Counts of Clovis; Theodoric's descendants, through the Royal House of Hungary, which in itself brings a descent from Attila the Hun and the Emperor Honorius; the Commeni and Angeli, through the House of Navarre; while a thousand other Royal Families add their drops to the stream.

SENTRY SHOT AT PESHAWAR.

FURTHER details of the murder of the sentry, Pte Keohane, "E" Company 1st Wiltshire Regiment, at Peshawar, on Saturday morning show that the Sergeant of the Guard had scarcely posted him on sentry duty and returned to the Guard Room when the shot was fired, Rushing out he found the sentry lying on the ground, having been shot on the left side of the abdomen. With the aid of the other sentry he carried him inside the Guard Room, and had barely entered, when a second shot was fired, from straight in front. The bullet, a Henry-Martini, imbedded itself at the foot of one of the posts forming the thatched verandah in front of the Guard Room. The alarm was raised, and "G" Company Wilts Regiment turned out immediately and skirmished up to and around the cemetery for about a mile, but came back empty-handed. Meanwhile Keohane was conveyed to hospital as speedily as possible, but died an hour after being shot, though everything possible for his recovery was done. He was buried with full military honours this evening. At the post-mortem examination the bullet was found to have shattered his left hip-bone. Early in the morning search was made around the Guard Room and an empty Henry-Martini cartridge case was found lying in the drain not fifteen yards away from where Keohane was found after being shot. These outrages will constantly occur, when thieves can creep up to almost within touch, without being seen, through insufficient lighting.

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ART AND LETTERS.

MR. MURRAY is the publisher of a forthcoming book entitled "The Natives of South Africa: Their Economic and Social Condition." The work contains the results of the investigations of the South African Native Races Committee, a body which came into existence about two years ago, and the Chairman of which is Mr. John Macdonell, one of the Masters of the Royal Courts of Justice, whose article on the native races in the new number of the "Nineteenth Century" deserves to be studied. The facts given in the book have been derived on the spot, from magistrates, missionaries, inspectors of natives, and employers of labour. The immense numerical superiority of the natives over the whites in South Africa, and the rapid increase of the former are only two of the elements in a complex and formidable problem.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press Mr. S. Arthur Strong's translation of the "Life and Works" of Andrea Mantegna, by Paul Kristeller. The book, a quarto, contains twenty-six plates, and a hundred and sixty-two illustrations in the text. Messrs. Longmans will also publish Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's new book, "Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick: An Historical Study." The Duke was the famous general and statesman, who in 1806 was appointed to the command of the Prussian Army, and who was mortally wounded at Auerstadt, in the same year. He was the father of the Duke of Brunswick who was killed at Quatre Bras, and also of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV.

Among the travelling scholars whom the English Universities have lately sent forth eastwards are Mr. D. Randall Maciver, of Worcester College, Oxford, and Mr. Anthony Wilkin, late of King's College, Cambridge. During last year they were associated in exploring Algeria, with a view to discovering traces of an ethnical connection between the Berber tribes and the people of old Egypt. They discovered in the pottery of the Kabyles a link between the two. Mr. Maciver and Mr. Wilkin incidentally undertook and recorded a general investigation of the indegenous white race of Northern Africa, known to Rome as the Numidians, Getulians, or Mauri, who figure as a white race on Egyptian monuments as far back probably as 1300 B. C. The Berbers whom Mr. Maciver and Mr. Wilkin visited belong to the settled races. The results of the expedition are contained in a profusely illustrated quarto volume, which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. The book contains, in addition to its special matter, a great deal of information on Berber history, language, and social and political organization.

It is more than four years since the first volume of Mr. Edwin O. Sachs' monumental work, "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres" was published by Mr. B. T. Batsford. The entire work was issued by 1898. Mr. Batsford is bringing out a new edition in the spring. Its three large folio volumes will contain two hundred and twenty plates and over a thousand illustrations. Mr. Sachs' work is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive books on any special architectural subject published during the past century. The new issue will be in no wise inferior to the original, and will contain a special prefatory note dealing with the latest developments and improvements in theatre architecture, which Mr. Sachs has to such a great extent been instrumental in bringing about, not only at home, but in foreign countries.

"Picturesque Kent" is the title of an illustrated volume which Mr. F. E. Robinson will publish shortly. It contains twenty full-page and upwards of forty smaller sketches by Mr. Duncan Maul, whose work in the "Home Counties Magazine" and elsewhere has been much admired. The description is by Mr. Gibson Thompson, who has formerly written much about the most interesting parts of the county. The volume has been printed at the Chiswick Press.

A very useful work is Professor A. Caldecott's "English Colonisation and Empire," the first edition of which appeared several years ago in Mr. Murray's admirable series of books on subjects, a knowledge of which is indispensable to a good general education. This series, though specially associated with University Extension, is in reality an undertaking for the promotion of general culture, and is in its own department of literature unsurpassed. The author of the volume of which we have spoken is professor of Philosophy in King's College, London. Dr. Caldecott has added a new chapter, bringing his work up to date. The volume is supplied with maps and plans.

We like the scheme of "Our Neighbours on the Continent," a series of little volumes, which the firm of George Newnes has projected. Each volume of the series is to be written by an English author who has lived long enough with a Continental people and made a study of them sufficiently exact to warrant the author in passing judgment upon them. The first volume of the series is to be Miss Hannah Lynch's "French Life in Town and Country." It is to be illustrated. Books on Italian, German, Spanish, Belgian and Russian life will follow.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish very shortly a new edition of Mrs. Edmond's "Kolokotrones: Klepht and Warrior." It will appear as a volume of the well-known Adventure Series. The work is a translation from the Greek, of which Mrs. Edmonds is a mistress. It contains an introduction by M. Gennadius, formerly Greek Envoy to this country. Kolokotrones, fighter in the Greek War of Independence, had a stormy, stirring life well worth its "vates sacer."

Professor Flinders Petrie's "History of Egypt," an elaborate work upon which several distinguished scholars have been engaged, is approaching completion. The publishers, Messrs. Methuen, announce the sixth volume, of which Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole is the author. The volume deals with the medieval period from the first years of the Mohammedan period to 1517. Mr. Lane-Poole has gone to the original Arabic sources, including coins, inscriptions, and other archæological material. His volume contains a large number of illustrations. The third volume will be the work of the general editor Mr. Petrie.

Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," has written another novel, the scene of which is laid in Virginia, in the early 18th century, and which will begin to run its course serially in the "Atlantic Monthly" in the early summer of 1901. The title of the story is "Audrey." Sarah Orne Jewett will also contribute a story entitled "Tory Lover," and Kate Douglas Wiggin her "Penelope's Irish Tour." There will also be "Reconstruction" papers on South and North after the Civil War by leading authorities.

The "Daily Telegraph" states, on very good authority, that another great Van Dyck has recently changed hands—passing the Atlantic, and being incorporated in one of the rapidly-growing collections of the United States. This is a full-length of surprising brilliancy and charm. The "Charles Villiers, Viscount Grandison," which used to hang little heeded in an English country house was then acquired by a Mr. Herzog, of Vienna, and by him contributed to the Van Dyck Memorial Exhibition at Antwerp, where it shone as one of the most brilliant and delightful master-pieces of Van Dyck's English period. Now an American collector of fine taste and unlimited resources has robbed us of the treasure, for which he is said to have paid 25,000 guineas!

A meeting is to be held at the Mansion House to take steps with respect to a memorial to the late Bishop of London. This is being called by the Lord Mayor, who will preside, by whom invitations have been forwarded to Dr. Creighton's friends, both clerical and lay. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be present, in addition to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and a large number of the rural deans. There will also be in attendance several representatives of the leading art and literary societies. It is proposed that the memorial shall consist of a painting of Dr. Creighton to be placed in Fulham Palace, an effigy in St. Paul's, and some other more general form to be decided by the meeting.

The answer of a little girl in a South London Board school the other day recalls some of the brilliant irrelevancy of Artemus Ward. The teacher asked, "What is the chief food of the people of India?" There was a long silence; but at last memories probably of her newspaper reading came to her aid, and the child raised her hand. "Famine!" she said.

Mr. William Le Queux, who has returned home to Italy after a brief visit to London, has a new novel in the press, called "The Gamblers." It will be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson in a few days. The story, which is appearing as a serial in the "New York Sun," deals with the gay winter life of Nice and Monte Carlo, which the author knows well, having spent a good many seasons on the Riviera. Just now, Mr. Le Queux is in Rome in search of material for a new novel he is to write for "Cassell's Magazine." Next week he returns to his villa on the Tuscan shore near Leghorn.

Mr. Horace Marshall has deferred the publication of "The Shadow of Gilsland," by Morice Gerard, until next year. A new feuilleton by the same author will run shortly in a morning contemporary, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will be responsible for the publication of "Queen's Mate," which has already appeared in serial form. "Queen's Mate" turns on the secret history of the marriage of the "Queen of Amphalia" and her relations with the "Emperor of Gramand," so that it should be specially topical in the spring.

Miss Nora Vynne has no book coming out until the autumn, as she has been busy in the political world, which has always fascinated her. She is going to dramatise her last season's novel, "The Priests's Marriage," which is now in a shilling edition. "Intent on leading" the simple life." Miss Vynne has found an ideal cottage in the country, on a little hill with a stream at the foot. Here she is revelling in red-tiled hearths, a garden with ancient news, makes crab-apple jelly and sloe gin, and indulges in moonlight rides while seeking inspiration. Her next book should be even more interesting than the last.

A SIMILE AND A MORAL.—"What the dustman is to the dwelling in which we live, that Hunyadi János is to the local habitation of the human spirit." Thus writes a well-known medical writer.

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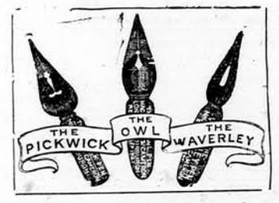

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